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Lebanon Peace Pact Ready for Signing, Militia Leaders Say

Lebanese Muslim leaders said Thursday a Syrian-sponsored agreement will be signed by the end of the month, formally ending the 10-year-old civil war.

Abi Berri, the minister of justice, said that he, the chief, Walid Jumblatt, and the Lebanese Forces militia, Elie Hobeika, would sign the pact within the next five days. The pact is designed to end a decade of conflict that has carved much of the country into sectarian fiefdoms under militia rule, and to ensure the return of thousands of Christian and Muslim refugees to their homes.

Syria, which has troops deployed in east and north Lebanon, will play a key role in cementing the deal it has brokered.

The accord's success also is likely to depend on the attitude of Israel, which has about 1,000 troops and intelligence agents in what it terms a "security zone" along Lebanon's southern border.

"The silent majority feel nauseated by war, but can the militia stop the fighting?" a doctor asked. "I cannot allow myself to nourish the illusion that our problem is internal only."

The accord, between the Lebanese Forces, Amal and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party, has yet to win the approval of other groups.

Syria had been pressing the militia to compromise over reforms designed to end Lebanon's system of sharing political power and to give Muslims more say in government.

Sources said the new formula includes a compromise on the timing of the phasing-out of prerogatives that currently favor the Christian minority. They did not give details.

The Lebanese pound, a sensitive political barometer, recovered slightly against the U.S. dollar when news of the accord was announced.



A leader of the Pondo tribe spoke to fellow tribesmen Thursday in preparation for possible new clashes with Zulus.

Families Flee South African Tribal Clashes

By Peter Kenny
Agence France-Press

UMBUMBULU, South Africa — Young Zulu warriors patrolled pathways in the shanty and hut areas of this rugged hill district southwest of Durban on Thursday where 56 persons died in inter-tribal clashes that flared on Tuesday.

Members of the South African Red Cross in Durban said about 150 families had been forced to flee their homes and were receiving some help from the organization. Other families were seen loading furniture into light trucks as they

prepared to leave the area in fear of further fighting.

The Natal province area of Umbumbulu, where the battle was fought on Tuesday and Wednesday, was quiet Thursday, the police said.

A few burned-out shacks could be seen on the surrounding hills where about 2,000 Zulus and 3,000 Xhosa-speaking Pondo people battled with clubs, short spears, sticks, knives, machetes and a few shotguns.

South African policemen, still in the area in force, found three more bodies Thursday, pushing up the death toll from what was the most serious tribal disturbance in the area in recent years.

Some of the 150 injured who were being treated Thursday in Durban said the toll could end up being much higher than the 56 announced so far by the police.

Police casualty lists could not be yielded independently because of reporting restrictions placed on the area.

A witness to the disturbances, Colleen Gwala, said the fighting erupted when Zulus assembled Tuesday along the Umbogini River, singing and calling Pondos out to fight.

Some survivors of the fighting said at a Durban Red Cross center that the 2,000 Zulus and 3,000 Ponds

may have fought over a woman's dowry.

Meanwhile, the police reported six others dead, one of them a white woman.

How apartheid affects one black South African family. Page 4.

Most of the dead in the past two days of violence have been killed in fighting between blacks.

■ Killed by Machetes

Michael Parks of the Los Angeles Times reported earlier from Johannesburg:

Many of those killed in the tribal clash were hacked to death, dismembered and sometimes beheaded, with sharp-edged machetes used for cutting sugar cane, according to policemen and medical workers who helped gather up the dead and wounded. Other victims had spears driven through their bodies with such force that they ripped holes in the flesh that were bigger than a fist.

One police officer said after returning from the scene of the battle, "There was so much blood that the grass wasn't green; it was red."

What is surprising in view of the number of warriors and the ferocity of the battle is that there were not 500 killed, a doctor said after visiting the scene.

Soviet to Restore Ties With Israel, U.S. Rabbi Told

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Soviet diplomat reportedly has told a representative of an American Jewish organization that he believes Moscow will restore diplomatic relations with Israel in February and dramatically increase the number of Jews permitted to emigrate to Israel.

The conversation, which occurred a few days ago, was disclosed Wednesday by Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies in Los Angeles.

According to Rabbi Hier, the diplomat from the Soviet Embassy in Washington initiated the luncheon and seemed eager to put across two points. These were that he thinks there will be full diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union in February, before the Communist Party congress that month, and that Moscow is going to resolve the question of Jewish emigration by allowing many more Jews to leave than are permitted now.



Shimon Peres

Syrian Missiles In Lebanon, Peres Says

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Thursday that Syria has moved surface-to-air missile batteries back into Lebanon, but he said Israel was determined not to fuel an escalation of tension over the issue.

Mr. Peres said Israel was seeking a return to the "status quo," apparently meaning that diplomatic efforts are under way to try to persuade President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to order the removal of the missiles in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon.

Speaking to Israeli newspaper editors at a luncheon in Tel Aviv, the prime minister stressed that there had been no Syrian troop buildup in the strategic Golan Heights, and that the Israeli government was trying to avoid making any statements that could lead to a further deterioration in relations between the two countries.

The Israeli Defense Forces would not comment officially on the deployment.

[Jane's Defense Weekly reported this week a buildup of Syrian forces opposite the Golan Heights. The Associated Press reported, Israel captured the area from Syria in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and annexed it in 1981.]

[Quoting an Israeli Army official, Jane's said that Syria had built up an "impressive force" in the Golan area and could move rapidly into offensive positions.]

Last month, the Syrians deployed a number of SAM-6 and SAM-8 weapons along the Damascus-to-Beirut highway in Lebanon after Israeli jets shot down two Syrian MIG-23 fighters on Nov. 19 during a reconnaissance mission.

However, the missiles were moved back inside Syria several days later after diplomatic inter-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

Ethiopia's Civil War in Its 25th Year Is Persist Despite Army's Major Victory in Eritrea

Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service

—K.E.T. Ethiopia — An 11-month military offensive last year in Eritrea — the eighth in eight years — proved to be successful of the 25-year-old civil war.

The Ethiopian government seized more territory in previous offensives and Ethiopia's Marxist government's strongest position ever, according to U.S. diplomats. Nations officials and relief workers here in Eritrea



Mohammed Emir Ali, left, and Mohammed Adam escaped with their families when the Ethiopian Army invaded the Eritrean village of Habero Salim one dawn in October.

the offensive, which the U.S. aid says was supported by Soviet weapons, involved 200,000 soldiers fighting Eritrean guerrillas who hold the mountains in the northernmost Ethiopia, wedged between the Red Sea and the Sudan.

On the ground by Soviet and T-55 tanks, covered by MIG-23 fighters, Ethiopian troops overran villages held by rebels. In 3 land, sea and air operations recaptured the towns of Ad Tsemet in western Eritrea and the rebels' key base in the Baraka Valley. The Red Sea coastal

it that the rebels were the government pushed away in Asmara, Eritrea, from 11 P.M. to midnight.

it 40 miles (64 kilometers) here, at Nakfa, the fortress of the Eritrean front, the government's aid on Page 4, Col. 5)



140 Mayan, Aztec Treasures Stolen From State Museum in Mexico City

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Priceless Mayan and Aztec treasures and golden objects dating back centuries have been stolen from the National Museum of Anthropology and History in the largest archaeological theft ever in Mexico, the museum announced Thursday.

The 140 pieces were discovered missing Christmas Day from seven showcases in the museum, one of the best known tourist attractions in Mexico City, newspapers reported.

Among the objects listed as missing were almost all those on display from the sacred reservoir at Chichen-Itza in the Yucatan peninsula, several pieces from the Palenque ruins in southern Mexico and golden objects in the Mixtec room.

Also missing was the Zapotec mask of the "murciélago," or bat god, and an Aztec Indian obsidian

sculpture representing a monkey, listed in guidebooks as one of the most valuable pieces in the museum. It represents the god of dance, games and love.

The theft was described as the worst ever from a national museum, but there was no immediate estimate of value of loss and details of the robbery were not immediately known.

The museum was closed because of the robbery. About 10 police guards were outside.

Enrique Florescano, director of the museum, said it was "the biggest plundering that has been done to the Mexican archaeological heritage and the biggest and most important robbery suffered by any museum in our country."

Mr. Florescano said the value had not been determined. But he said that the objects had "an important archaeological and cultural value, more than economic."

He also said the robbery "by its scale and dimensions" had to be linked to the international traffic in cultural and archaeological treasures. He said such trafficking was a "constant threat to all museums in the world."

An archaeologist of the National Geographic magazine, Dr. George Stuart, said in Washington: "These are famous, old pieces. They've illustrated lots of literature. I can't imagine why these were stolen because I can't really see what they're going to do with them. I guess they could sell them to somebody, but they could never be shown. They're as hot as the Mona Lisa would be if it were for sale on the illicit market."

Mexican law restricts the export of archaeological objects.

INSIDE

Japan's rail system has revealed the story of a society dependent on technology. Page 2.

747 design has been an intensive re-examination of accidents. Page 3.

Intelligentia is where Mikhail S. stands on cultural Page 4.

Changes in the work of temporary Germans are the search for meaning. Page 7.

FINANCE

Intended to seize the oil companies in the Gulf. Page 11.

is won a \$1.82-billion All Nippon Air competition from the U.S. Page 11.

TORROW

Immortalized in stories and explored no longer a central theme. Page 11.

In Mexico, 12,000 Homeless Scorn Quake Shelters

By William Stockton

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Living in tents and makeshift shelters of plywood and plastic sheets, about 12,000 people left homeless by the September earthquakes are eking out an existence on the streets of the capital.

Generally, they scorn the more comfortable accommodations in government-run shelters.

They spent Christmas Day in their tents, in the median strips of avenues and traffic circles in the busy city center. Adults sat in front of the tents as their children played amid the din and fumes of traffic.

Bits of tinzel and a few decorations that hung from a wicker of ropes supporting the tents were the only reminders of the holiday season.

Three months after two major earthquakes killed 7,000 to 10,000 people and left more than 50,000 homeless, the tent people and the Mexican government have reached a stand-off.

The government wants the homeless to leave their tents and shacks and move into government shelters for earthquake victims.

Many of the homeless fear that if they move to distant shelters, they will lose whatever rights they have to rebuild their homes and continue their lives in the neighborhoods where they were born. They also fear the possibility of being relocated outside the city.

In an effort to force compliance, the government has cut off food and other services to the tent people.

Many of the residents draw salaries from the same jobs they had before the earthquakes struck. They care for their families just as they did before their homes were destroyed and are able to survive without government aid.

Members of religious and volunteer groups deliver food to the tents on an irregular basis, and health care is dispensed by volunteer doctors.

No one interviewed during a tour of the tent cities cited a case of anyone going hungry, although there were complaints about the cold. Temperatures reach above 21 degrees

'Even if we are cold and they have cut off our food, we prefer our life here because we have freedom. The shelters are far away, and life there is too rigid.'

— Tent dweller in Mexico City

centigrade (70 degrees Fahrenheit) during the day, but drop below 4 degrees centigrade (40 degrees Fahrenheit) at night.

The homeless are among the poorest of the earthquake victims. Many of them lived in tenements whose ownership was unclear before the disaster and are afraid of losing their housing rights.

"That is my home right over there, I don't want to leave it," said Carmen Méndez Ramírez, holding her 2-year-old daughter and pointing across the street to a partly collapsed tenement.

She said the tenement building was owned by a man who lived in Los Angeles, and that neither she nor her neighbors knew what would become of it.

The collection of tents in which Mrs. Ramírez lives is pitched along two city blocks. The group's leader, Ricardo Téllez Báez, said 426 people live in the tents, 193 of them children less than five years old.

"Most of us were born here," he said. "This is our home. We are not going to leave. We have rights to a place to live here. If we leave we may lose that right."

Other homeless people have chosen to live in the tents because they dislike the regimented atmosphere in the government shelters.

"The people who run the shelters are despotic in their approach to us," said a man who lives with 550 other people in a community of tents and crude shacks in a small park. The park adjoins a middle-class apartment complex that was heavily damaged in the earthquakes. As many as 1,000 people were killed when one of buildings collapsed in the first earthquake Sept. 19.

"Even if we are cold and they have cut off our food, we prefer our life here because we have freedom," the man said. "The shelters are far away, and life there is too rigid."

The government acknowledges that it has cut off food and other forms of aid to encourage the homeless to move.

The city administration recently began issuing certificates to the tent people stating that they lived at a specific address in a building that was destroyed in the earthquake. Officials say the people are entitled to housing.

The government hoped that the homeless, armed with the certificates, would no longer feel the need to camp next to their wrecked homes. But many of the homeless say they intend to remain in their camps regardless of the certificates.

They say they trust neither the certificates, the government's promises nor the intentions of the landlords whose buildings were destroyed by the earthquakes.

At Harrods, Phone Line To Lure U.S. Customers

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With the British pound at near-record lows last year, Harrods, London's largest department store, invited Americans to fly over to pick up bargains at its annual after-Christmas sale.

But the pound is up this year, and trans-Atlantic flights are not quite the bargain they once were. So, this week Harrods is using a toll-free, trans-Atlantic telephone number to try to lure U.S. dollars to the store.

Americans who use the number can buy cashmere sweaters and coats, a Harrods specialty, a week before the start of the store's annual sale.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said that Harrods was the first store to use an international "800" number to attract overseas buyers since the service started 13 months ago. A caller pays no charge when he dials a number with an 800 code.

AT&T said the telephone service costs Harrods \$90 for each hour that the toll-free number actually is used by customers.

Beginning Friday morning, when the Harrods advertisement announcing the new service appears in The New York Times, customers in the United States will be able to dial directly to an order desk at the store, which is situated in the

Knightsbridge section of London. The service will run until Jan. 5.

Purchases can be charged on an American Express card. Instead of refunding the British value-added tax, Harrods will pay the cost of shipping the purchases to the United States by air.

The sale, which traditionally has attracted customers from around the world, actually begins Jan. 8, three days after the toll-free telephone service for Americans ends, and runs to Feb. 1.

An estimated 300,000 shoppers are expected to pour through the store during the first two days of the sale.

The last after-Christmas sale, which was held when the pound was worth \$1.15, attracted unprecedented numbers of Americans who found the prices low enough to justify the cost of a round-trip ticket to London. Cashmere sweaters cost them \$73.

The prices are higher this year, with the pound at \$1.42. Harrods said it would charge \$85 for a woman's sweater and \$130 for a man's sweater. A woman's cashmere coat costs \$225.

L. F. Drewitt, the store's managing director, said the company expected the service to "give us increased access to the American market."

Attack in Japan Reveals Vulnerability of Technology

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — A lightning shut-down of much of Japan's commuter rail network by leftist radicals last month has unnerved the authorities and demonstrated just how easily a few determined people can paralyze a society dependent on technology.

Acting with military precision, helmeted radicals attacked the state-owned Japanese National Railways system at 34 points, most of them in Tokyo, early on Nov. 29. Trains were idled on 24 lines, affecting 18 million commuters, by official estimate.

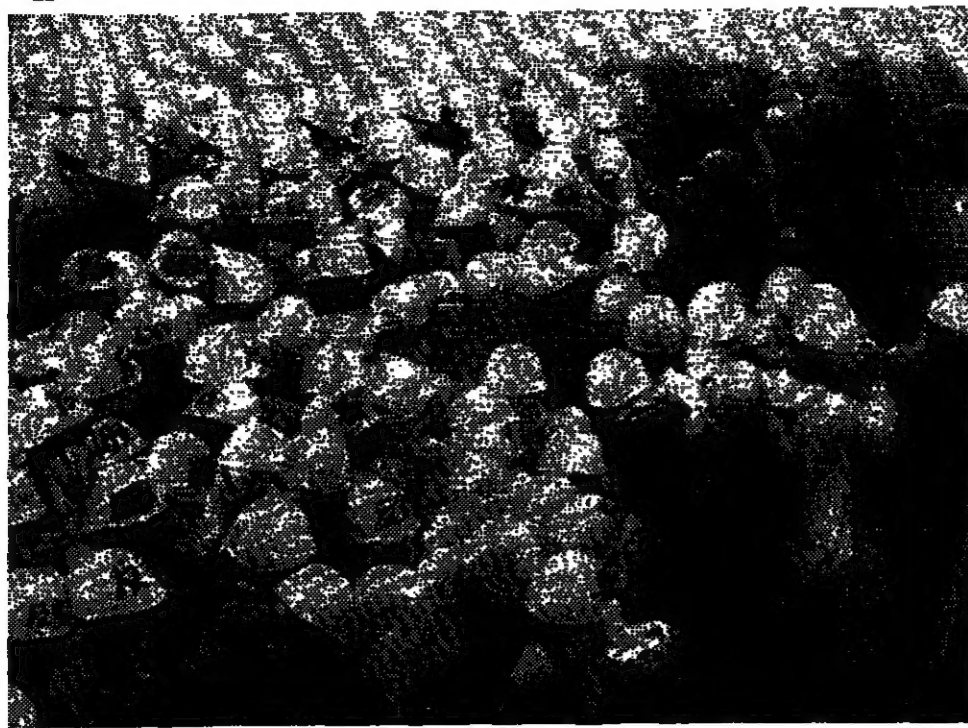
The radicals used firebombs and other weapons. But most of the chaos resulted because they systematically sought out and severed electronic cables that run along the tracks and direct the movement of trains.

Trains were running again by evening. But the stunning success of the attacks, in a country that prides itself on trains that run on time, shocked the public and led to fears of the country's being hostage to anyone with basic technological skills.

"Without using great physical power," said Takuro Suzuki, a commentator who specializes in criminal issues, "it is now possible to threaten the entire mechanism of the city."

In the Diet, Japan's legislature, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone denounced the "evil acts" of the saboteurs, some of whom were said to be railroad employees. "I want to establish a system that ensures that this never happens again."

Attention is turning to the summit meeting of Western leaders that Mr. Nakasone is to host in Tokyo in May. The attacks have led



The main target of attacks by a radical group in Japan has been the New Tokyo International Airport at Narita, where more than 1,000 protesters were arrested in July.

a police committee planning security for the meeting to focus more attention on city services, rather than just the physical safety of the leaders.

"It has signaled more need to secure the communication and transportation systems," said a senior officer at the government's National Police Agency.

The police say the Nov. 29 attack was the work of an underground group called Chūkaku-ka, or Middle Core Faction. Last year it succeeded in burning out much of the headquarters of the governing Lib-

eral Democratic Party in a fire-bomb attack.

The attackers obviously knew what they were doing in their assault on the rail lines. They brought heavy shears, lifted the lids off concrete trenches that house the cables and cut them.

According to press reports, they also tried to jam police communications with a radio transmitter.

It was the group's most successful attack on high technology, but not their first. In 1978 they cut cables leading to the control tower at the New Tokyo International

Airport at Narita, stopping take-offs and landings.

In 1982 they hit the railroad system, chopping cables in a similar but less widespread action.

The attack last month came at a time when Nippon Telegraph and Telephone, the national phone company, is rewiring the country with a high-capacity optical fiber.

Banks and corporations are becoming more dependent on data transfer networks for transactions.

Optical fiber is far more efficient than conventional metal lines. "A single fiber the thickness of a

hair can handle 5,700 calls," said Moriaki Torii, senior researcher at the privately run Japan Information Processing Development Center. But a single cut will knock out that many calls, too.

In November 1984 an accidental fire in an underground cable conduit in Tokyo knocked out 90,000 telephone lines and revealed the fragility of the communication network.

Data service on the main computers of major banks such as Mitsubishi and Daiwa was hamstrung. Police and fire emergency lines were cut.

The radical student movement that flourished in Japan in the late 1960s has vanished from many campuses. Those who remain with it, however, are fervently committed, and the authorities say they fear the radicals will try to make up for their low numbers with know-how.

Their main target in recent years has been the airport at Narita, which they call a symbol of government oppression. They say they are acting in the interests of farmers whose land was taken over for construction of the airport.

It opened in 1978 after years of pitched battles between armed demonstrators and the police. Despite some of the world's strictest security, the airport continues to be hit periodically by homemade bombs and rockets.

The Nov. 29 attacks were ostensibly in support of a railroad labor union that has supported the airport fight and also had staged a one-day strike to protest plans to denationalize the rail system. The union denounced the attacks.

The police have arrested 38 persons in connection with the November attacks, including two employees of the railroad.

In Shanghai, Anti-Nuclear Protest Rally Is Reported

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Several hundred people, mostly members of the Uygur minority group, protested Thursday in Shanghai against nuclear testing in China's vast Xinjiang Uygur region, a Western diplomat said.

The diplomat, who is based in Shanghai, said by telephone that the demonstration occurred along the Bund, Shanghai's main waterfront area. There was no independent confirmation of the report.

Speaking on the condition that he not be identified, the diplomat said he had no other details and that it was unclear whether the demonstrators were students.

He noted that many students came from Xinjiang and from a Uygur community in Shanghai.

Tan Longping, an official of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Shanghai Public Security Bureau said, "We know nothing about a demonstration."

About 200 Uygur students from Xinjiang demonstrated Sunday in Beijing's Tiananmen Square against the weapons testing.

A caller to a Western news agency said earlier this week that the students also were demanding more autonomy for the northwestern region, exemption from the government's family planning policy, and the reinstatement of the former governor of Xinjiang.

The caller said similar protests occurred earlier in Xinjiang. The region is home to many minority groups, including an estimated six million Uygurs, one million Kazaks and seven million of China's 13 million Moslems.

This autumn, students in several cities also protested against economic reforms by the Japanese, corruption in China's government and poor living conditions.

The Long Nor testing ground, where China exploded its first atomic bomb in 1964, is in Xinjiang Uygur.

Police Search for Killers
The Chinese police have mounted a national manhunt for six men who killed a Moslem man in an attack on Moslems in the city of Xian in Shaanxi province, a Public Security Bureau source said Thursday, Reuters reported from Xian.

He said the man's funeral set off a street demonstration by 2,000 Moslems, who marched from the city's Great Mosque to City Hall on Dec. 15 to demand police action.



Mohammed Zia ul-Haq

Pakistanis Expect End to Martial Law This Week

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The end to eight and a half years of martial law in Pakistan may be formally announced on Saturday, politicians and officials said Thursday.

They noted that President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq failed to use the national holiday Wednesday as the occasion for a speech lifting military rule.

The holiday marks the birth of Pakistan's founder, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, and this year the time-light was taken by banned political parties trying to stage a rally in Lahore. The police tear-gassed rain-soaked protesters and arrested about 200 of them. They were ordered released Thursday.

A joint session of the National

Assembly and Senate, the most probable platform for General Zia's speech, resumed a debate on foreign policy Thursday.

General Zia has promised to lift martial law by Jan. 1 and give power to the civilian National Assembly elected last February. The assembly already has empowered him to keep parts of the constitution suspended for as long as he sees fit.

The general Zia, who seized power in a July 1977 coup, has yet to say exactly when he will lift martial law, what will be allowed afterward or whether he will leave his real power base, the army, to continue as a civilian president.

"I cannot tell you when the speech will be," said an Informa-

tion Ministry official, but he added that he expected it to be on Saturday because that was the last day of the joint legislative session.

General Zia's critics took the police action in Lahore as a sign that General Zia would not announce any major liberalization along with the end of military rule.

"You don't tear-gas and jail demonstrators if you are going to restore basic rights in a few days," one of them said.

Meanwhile, the Pakistani authorities ordered more than 260 political dissidents freed Thursday in the province of Punjab, official sources said.

The sources, speaking in Lahore, said orders were issued for the immediate release of all opposition

politicians and workers arrested since Dec. 22, including the 200 arrested Wednesday trying to stage the rally in Lahore.

Opposition sources said most of the imprisoned dissidents had been freed Thursday.

In the Karachi daily newspaper Dawn, retired Brigadier A.R. Siddiqi, a frequent commentator on military and political affairs, wrote:

"Political opinion seems overwhelmingly weighted in favor of the depressing prospect that whatever is going to come to light in the next few days in the name of the lifting of martial law and revival of the democratic process would be mere eyewash."

Burkina Faso Reported To Bomb Malian Town

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Burkina Faso said Thursday night that its air force had launched a raid on the southern Malian town of Sikasso in a further escalation of the two-day clash between the two neighboring West African nations.

Burkina Faso's government radio, monitored here, gave no details on the air attack on the town, which is located about 30 miles (50 kilometers) inside Malian territory.

The announcement followed reports from Burkina Faso of a second day of fighting on its frontier with Mali. Both sides have accused the other of launching raids.

The radio said the raid on Sikasso was aimed at military targets, adding it had caused "enormous damage," Reuters reported from Abidjan.

It did not say how many aircraft took part but said they had all returned to base.

Both sides have claimed victory in the conflict, both have denied responsibility for starting it and both have denied incurring serious casualties.

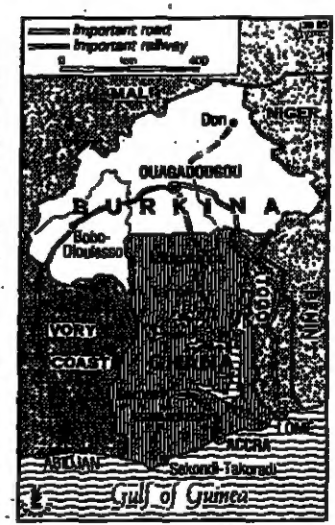
Burkina Faso contended that it had recaptured four border towns after a "barbarous" attack by Mali on Wednesday. The Associated Press reported from Abidjan.

No reason was given for the fighting, but Burkina Faso, formerly known as Upper Volta, was reported to have occupied the four towns in Mali on Dec. 14. Burkina Faso announced Friday it had withdrawn all its soldiers from the area, but Mali contended that troops remained.

Burkina Faso radio said from the capital, Ouagadougou, that Mali began the fighting with a ground and air attack on the four towns in which four civilians were killed and 11 were wounded.

However, Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye of Mali said that Malian forces had expelled Burkina Faso's troops from the contested villages and had pushed forward into Burkina Faso, Agence France-Presse reported from Dakar, Senegal.

Contacted by telephone from the Senegalese capital, Mr. Beye said that Mali's armed forces had expelled the troops from the villages without loss to themselves.



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"Of course we did not stop there," he said. Officials in Bamako, Mali's capital, said that Malian troops had pushed 18 miles (30 kilometers) inside Burkina Faso at two points near the northern towns of Ouahigouya and Djibo.

The dispute, currently before the International Court of Justice in The Hague, centers on an area that supposedly is rich in minerals; it is 100 miles long and 35 miles wide and situated near where Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger meet.

The last serious fighting was in 1974, when Mali sent in troops to occupy the disputed area. The dispute was settled when the Malians withdrew under pressure from the Organization of African Unity.

The two nations took the dispute to the World Court in October 1983, but the special tribunal constituted to hear the evidence did not meet until April 29 this year. A judgment is expected next year.

Mali and Burkina Faso are two of the world's poorest countries. Mali has a per-capita gross national product of \$180; Burkina Faso's is \$210.

Both countries are members of the West African Economic Community of seven former French colonies, through which they technically have a nonaggression and mutual defense agreement. Their armies each have about 4,000 men, but Mali's is better-equipped, notably having a combat air arm composed of half a dozen obsolete Soviet-supplied MiG-17s.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Convention Revises Algeria's Charter

ALGIERS (Reuters) — A convention of Algeria's ruling party, called to approve changes in the national charter defining ideology, ended Thursday with President Chadli Bendjedid appealing for economic realism and issuing a stern warning to his political opponents. The amended charter is to be the subject of a referendum on Jan. 16.

In an address to the convention of the National Liberation Front, Colonel Bendjedid called for an understanding of the role of the private sector in the economy of socialist Algeria. He said that "in no way can the private sector be a substitute for the public sector," adding: "It will play a complementary role."

Kabul Appoints Non-Communists

ISLAMABAD (Reuters) — Afghanistan's Communist authorities named several non-Communists to senior government posts on the eve of Friday's sixth anniversary of the Soviet military intervention.

The appointments, announced by Kabul radio, appeared to be part of a drive to win over public opinion that has marked Kabul's official preparations for the anniversary.

The radio, monitored in Islamabad, said a majority of the 14 people appointed as ministers, advisers and deputy ministers did not belong to the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. It said that Said Amanuddin Amin, a textile executive who is not a party member, will be a deputy prime minister.

State Asks Review of Junta Verdicts

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Prosecutors have asked the Supreme Court to review a trial court's acquittal of four former military rulers and its conviction of five others on only some of the human rights charges that they faced.

Roberto Viola, the former Argentine president, also filed an appeal Tuesday asking the high court to strike down his conviction for the 17-year prison sentence that he received Dec. 9. The other men who were convicted, including the former president Jorge Videla, already had filed appeals. The case stemmed from the kidnapping, torture and execution of at least 9,000 suspected leftists by military and police forces in the 1970s.

The Federal Court of Appeals, which conducted the trial, must decide whether to forward the appeals to the Supreme Court.

One Dies as Punjab Violence Continues

CHANDIGARH, India (Reuters) — A man was killed and a shopkeeper was wounded Wednesday by Sikh extremists as sectarian violence continued in Punjab state, the police said Thursday.

The attacks came as Hindus of the rightist Shiv Sena group called for a statewide strike on Friday to protest Hindu-Sikh violence on Tuesday in Gurdaspur. At least one person was killed and 12 were injured when a police opened fire to break up the disturbances. An indefinite curfew has been imposed in Gurdaspur.

The Press Trust of India news agency said a man was killed Wednesday night in the Ferozpur district near the border with Pakistan and a shopkeeper was shot in Amritsar.

Jews Seek Compensation From Flick

BONN (Reuters) — The Central Council of Jews in West Germany urged the Flick conglomerate on Thursday to compensate people it used as slave labor under the Nazis.

The council's chairman, Werner Nachmann, told the Cologne Express newspaper that Flick should pay out six million to eight million Deutsche marks (\$2.4 million to \$3.2 million), which he described as a trifle for such a huge company.

"The money would go to poor, old people who suffered especially under forced labor to support them in the evening of their lives," Mr. Nachmann said. He did not say how many people were eligible. Friedrich Karl Flick, the company's sole owner and the son of its founder, recently sold the conglomerate to the Deutsche Bank, West Germany's largest bank, for about five billion DM.

World Chess Lineup Is Announced

LUCERNE, Switzerland (AP) — The World Chess Federation announced Wednesday the dates and places for the semifinal matches in the 1986 World Chess Championships.

The Dutch grandmaster, Jan Timman, is to play Anwar Yusupov of the Soviet Union beginning Jan. 15 in Tilburg, the Netherlands, with a prize fund of \$38,000. Two Soviet grandmasters, Rafael Vaganian and Andrei Sokolov, are to face each other in Minsk in the Soviet Union beginning Jan. 8, with a purse of \$11,900, the federation said.

It said the winners would meet in March or April at a place yet to be decided. The winner of that match is to play the loser of the return match between Gary Kasparov of the Soviet Union, the world champion, and the former world champion, Anatoli Karpov. That winner, the federation said, would have the right to challenge the world champion in a title match scheduled at the end of 1986.

For the Record

King Hussein of Jordan will visit Syria on Saturday after four months' talks, sponsored by the Arab League, aimed at ending years of tension between the two countries, diplomatic sources said Thursday. (Reuters)

A second Irish nationalist guerrilla, Gerard Anthony Stenson, 28, has joined a threatened hunger strike to the death at Northern Ireland's Maze prison, a government spokesman said Thursday. (AP)

A U.S. Air Force F-4 fighter jet crashed while taking off Thursday on a routine training mission from Spangdahlem Air Base in West Germany, but the two-man crew ejected safely, the Air Force said. (AP)

An Algerian court has sentenced 22 alleged supporters of Ahmed Ben Bella, the country's first president, to prison terms ranging up to 20 years following their conviction on charges of threatening national security. Another 21 defendants were acquitted. (AP)

Iraqis, Awaiting an Offensive By Iran, Build Miles of Dams

BAGHDAD — Iraqi civilians have built hundreds of miles of dams and embankments in the country's southern marshes to help the army repel an expected Iranian offensive, a government official said.

The vice chairman of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, Izzat Ibrahim, said Wednesday that 85,000 Iraqi civilians from nine provinces took part in a monthlong campaign to cut reeds in the marshes, where Iran has launched previous offensives.

The civilians also built dams in areas that are about 275 yards (250 meters) from enemy positions, Mr. Ibrahim said in a telegram to President Saddam Hussein, the official Iraqi news agency INA reported.

The marsh reeds have been turned into "a carpet for the Iraqi armed forces, into a mountain of fire between us and the evil," he said in the message.

Reports in Baghdad and Tehran have said that Iran recently massed troops on the other side of the border, opposite an area where at least

three Iraqi army corps are stationed.

Mr. Ibrahim said that Iranian troops fired 2,857 artillery shells on the Iraqi civilians who worked on the dams and embankments.

He gave no figures on casualties, but Abdul-Wahab Mohammed Latif, the mayor of Baghdad, said in a similar message to President Hussein that a number of people had been killed or injured.

Mr. Latif said he had led a "popular work drive" that built huge defensive embankments and approaches from the marshes southward to the southernmost port of Al Faw on the Gulf. The area stretches more than 250 miles (400 kilometers) along the waterfront.


Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti Air Force reported that an Iranian helicopter attacked a Kuwaiti oil tanker on Wednesday while it was anchored in Qatar's territorial waters.

The chairman of the Kuwaiti Oil Tanker Company, Abdul-Fattah al-Badr, said that the tanker, the Kazimah, was carrying 261,000 tons of Kuwaiti crude.

Cardinal Visits Iraqi POWs

A Roman Catholic cardinal from France led a Christmas Mass on Thursday in Iran for Iraqi Christians who are prisoners of war in United Press International reported from Beirut.

The Iranian state news agency IRNA said that Cardinal Roger Etchegaray also carried a message for President Ali Khamenei of Iran from Pope John Paul II.



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Eduardo Wineser Durán, Western Hemisphere Director, International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C.

LATIN AMERICAN INITIATIVES TO TACKLE THE DEBT PROBLEM
Jesús Silva Herzog, Finance Minister, Mexico.
Fernão Brocher, Governor, Central Bank, Brazil.

HOW THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM SHOULD ADAPT
Michel Camdessus, Governor, Banque de France.
Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor, Bank of England.

HOW MULTINATIONALS HAVE MADE A SUCCESS OF OPERATING IN THE REGION
C.J. van der Klugt, Vice-Chairman, Philips Industries, Eindhoven.

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27-12-85

Design of Boeing's 747 Jet Is Undergoing Intensive Re-examination After Accidents

By Douglas B. Reaver
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Boeing 747, which pushed to the limit the boundaries of commercial aviation technology when it entered service in 1969, has become the subject of intensive re-examination in this year that saw almost 2,000 deaths, the most in aviation history.

The four-engine 747 has a remarkable record for reliability, but re-examination of one of its basic design concepts has been spurred this year by two catastrophic events and two disquieting but not fatal incidents.

The catastrophes were the crashes of an Air India 747 that killed 329 people in June and a Japan Air Lines jumbo in which 520 died in August.

The first troubling but nonfatal incident occurred Dec. 2 when an Air France 747 landing in Rio de Janeiro ran off the runway and one engine ran amok. And on Dec. 15, a British Airways 747 carrying 271 people topped a huge wing-flap section on a suburban Boston neighborhood while landing at Logan International Airport.

No injuries were reported in either incident, but casualty-free conclusions would be assured if the same things happened other points in flight or with less skillful pilots.

There are more than 600 Boeing 747 jumbos in service. Each carries as many as 550 passengers.

"It has been a bad year for that airplane,

but there is nothing we are seeing that has tied it together," said Leroy A. Keith, who is in charge of aircraft certification for the Federal Aviation Administration's regional office in Seattle, where Boeings are built. "We haven't found any common thread."

The Air-India crash into the Irish Sea on June 23 remains a gnawing worry for Mr. Keith and others in aviation safety because they do not know exactly what happened.

The crash has all the earmarks of a terrorist bombing, and Sikh separatists have claimed responsibility. But no evidence confirms that account despite an international investigation, including salvage of many pieces of the aircraft from the ocean floor, 6,000 feet (about 1,800 meters) below sea level.

One piece was a section of a baggage-compartment wall and had 13 holes punched in it from the inside. That was first thought to confirm a bombing but, when the section was examined ashore, the holes were found to have been caused by popping rivets as the wall was torn from supporting stringers while the airplane was coming apart.

The Japan Air Lines crash occurred Aug. 12 after the plane lost a tail-fin section and flew uncontrolled for about 40 minutes after takeoff from Tokyo. Much evidence points to collapse of the rear-cabin wall under air pressure as the 747 climbed to cruising altitude. The wall, called the aft pressure bulkhead, had been cracked in 1978 in a landing accident and repaired by Boeing.

Boeing said its "examination of the aft pressure bulkhead at the site of the crash" has revealed "that a relatively small section of the bulkhead splice (approximately 17 percent) was not correctly assembled during a repair which Boeing made."

Although Boeing has not stated that the faulty repair caused the crash, the company has agreed to split with JAL compensation payments to victims' families.

That accident set off a major U.S. study of the integrity of pressure bulkheads on all aircraft, not just 747s, and a study of the integrity of the plane's hydraulic systems. Engineers of the FAA expressed concern about the latter issue during initial reviews of the 747 design 20 years ago.

The 747 is so large that constructing mechanical linkages from the cockpit to all of the plane's controls is impossible. Hydraulic lines do the job instead.

The FAA's concern at the time of 747 design was that if one hydraulic system were to fail, another could pick up the load. The result is four separate, redundant hydraulic systems.

However, all four systems have connections to controls in the tail, and hoses for all four systems pass through the aft pressure bulkhead. "I have asked our folks to make sure the systems are separated, to revalidate the design," Mr. Keith said.

The tricky part of such revalidating is that any change will probably affect something else. "All the changes we have looked at can

make other problems worse," Mr. Keith said.

As for pressure bulkheads generally, the FAA's study is to make certain that no basic design problem, as opposed to a maintenance-created problem, is lurking to surprise a pilot.

Changes also have been ordered in the 747 tail to ascertain that air escaping explosively through the bulkhead will not expand into the tail section. That is being done by covering a maintenance-access hole in the tail.

The Air France incident in Brazil is simply explained and apparently simple to avoid. A control cable from the throttle to the engine broke just after touchdown. As the tension was released, the engine surged beyond take-off power, pulling the plane off of the runway as the crew fought for control with the other three engines.

The FAA has ordered a fleetwide inspection of engine-control cables for wear, then regular reinspections while it studies whether design changes are needed.

In Boston, preliminary analysis indicated that a nut sheared off a bolt holding the wing flap, one of the large control panels that extends from the rear of the wing for takeoffs and landings.

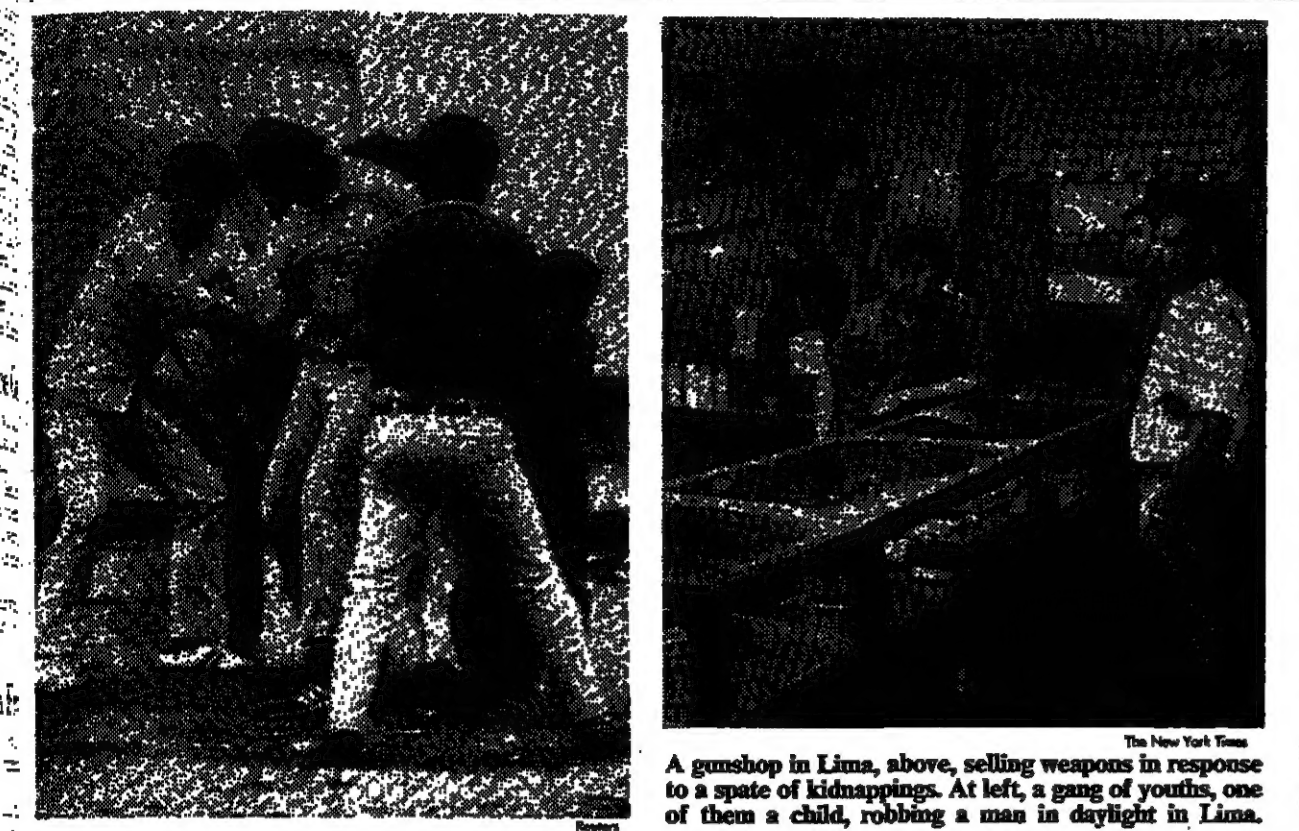
Whatever the 747's problems, they have not affected the order book at Boeing, which sold a record \$12.44 billion worth of new airplanes this year, including a \$3 billion deal with United Airlines and a \$2 billion transaction with Northwest Airlines.



Two models of the 747. The 747SP (special performance) is 47 feet shorter than the standard version. The smaller one carries 288 passengers and the larger as many as 550.

"It has been a bad year for that airplane, but there is nothing that has tied it together. We haven't found any common thread."

— Leroy A. Keith, FAA official



A gunshop in Lima, above, selling weapons in response to a spate of kidnappings. At left, a gang of youths, one of them a child, robbing a man in daylight in Lima.

Kidnapping Wave Drives Peruvians to Buy Guns

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

LIMA — With a .357 magnum revolver in his shoulder holster and a shotgun on his desk, Edgar Rivera sat in front of two television monitors watching clients enter his weapons store.

"The security situation has got out of hand," he said. "Our sales are three times higher than last year. People are having to arm themselves because the police can't protect them."

Even for a city that in the last year has experienced car bombings, blackouts and daytime killings by leftist guerrillas, a recent wave of kidnappings has come as a shock here, suddenly forcing Lima's middle and upper classes to change their way of life.

"The rich are hiring bodyguards by the hundreds," Mr. Rivera said. "Husbands are teaching their wives how to use guns. Families are buying savage dogs. They're stopping going out alone. They're keeping their children at home. And they're right in doing so."

The government asserts that 48 kidnappings have been reported to

police this year, compared with only nine in 1984. But officials concede that the real figure is far higher because the families of most victims follow orders and negotiate quietly.

What is more surprising is that the widespread fear has been created not by Peruvian guerrillas, but rather by bands of ordinary criminals who, one official said, "have suddenly found that it is a safer and more profitable way of earning a living than robbing banks."

This has, in turn, spotlighted the police's inability to cope with the crime wave. And with several former policemen among the 22 people arrested and 52 being sought for kidnappings, it also has served to enforce the public's image of the police as corrupt.

The government of President Alan Garcia Pérez, which took office in July, has mounted a major cleanup of the 70,000-member Civil Guard, Republican Guard and Investigative Police. So far, the government has dismissed more than 300 senior officers, in many cases for suspected involvement in narcotics trafficking.

Yet, while hiring former Scotland Yard detectives as security advisers and promoting legislation that increases punishment for kidnapping from a maximum of six years to a minimum of 25 years in prison, it has so far had little success in addressing what the interior minister, Abel Salinas, has called "an aggressive, cruel and very daring form of crime."

A police detective said the kidnapping wave was "very difficult to combat because it doesn't involve a single organization."

Few members of Lima's social or political elite have so far been kidnapped, perhaps because they have traditionally taken security precautions. Rather, most victims have been little known but wealthy industrialists or members of their families, prompting speculation that some kidnappers have banking sources that identify targets.

Two particular kidnappings have drawn widespread attention in the press. The kidnappers of Alejandro Muncher Pappo, a prominent industrialist, tried for more than a month to negotiate a ransom but failed because they could not dem-

onstrate he was still alive. He had in fact been killed accidentally during his capture.

On the other hand, the affluent family of Herbert Scavino Jockell, a 17-year-old motocross champion who was kidnapped more than two months ago, obtained shocking proof that the youth was still alive when they received his ear in the mail accompanied by a tape recording of his screams as the mutilation took place.

Most kidnappings, however, appear to be resolved within 48 to 72 hours, without police involvement and with the victim released after payment of ransoms.

Paradoxically, the streets and sidewalks of downtown Lima are crowded with armed policemen, yet security experts say they provide little protection because they lack training.

"I get 30 to 40 policemen coming into my shop every day just to buy two or three bullets with their own money," Mr. Rivera said as he glanced at the television monitor by his side. "The only way they can have target practice is by paying for it themselves."

Fido R.I.P.: U.S. Pet Cemetery Thrives

By Steve Harvey
Los Angeles Times Service

CARSON, California — A Christmas tree, covered in ornaments, stood by Duke's grave Wednesday. A miniature Nativity scene decorated Tiger's final resting place. A jovial, plastic Santa Claus watched over the marker.

Death did not exclude several of the animals buried at Pet Haven Memorial Cemetery and Crematory, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Los Angeles, from being a part of the Christmas celebrations of their surviving owners.

This is a time for remembering loved ones," a cemetery spokesman said, "and for many people, pets are a part of the family."

Francis Sharvat visited Pet Haven on Christmas morning to leave a potted plant near the markers of his poodles, Julie, Puff and Metta.

"Every holiday — I never miss," said Mr. Sharvat, a Los Angeles hairdresser. "They meant too much to me."

Nearby, a man and woman were digging with spades as they prepared to plant a small Christmas tree. Another couple was arranging cut flowers around a grave. Only a gray cat that licked herself as she lay on the marker of a dog named Duchess seemed unaffected by the Christmas sentiments.

The holiday season is such a bustling time at Pet Haven that the cemetery floodlights are left on until 9 P.M. for the convenience of evening visitors and passers-by, the spokesman said.

Pet Haven, which has been open since 1948, contains the remains of about 22,000 pets.

2 Doctors Say Baby Powder Is Unsafe if Inhaled

United Press International

BOSTON — Baby powder is unsafe for infants and may even cause death if inhaled by children with tracheotomy tubes, two doctors said Thursday in a letter urging parents to stop using the popular product.

Representatives of Johnson & Johnson, the largest manufacturer of baby powder in the United States, disagreed, saying that the "product is safe when used as it is intended."

Dr. William H. Cotton, a pediatrician at the University of Cincinnati's Children's Hospital Medical Center, and Dr. Patricia J. Davidson said in a letter to The New England Journal of Medicine that the death last summer of a four-month-old infant with a tracheotomy tube, inserted into the neck to assist breathing, shows the danger caused by inhalation of baby powder.

Dr. Cotton said that other children also can cough and choke on the powder. "Usually the powder doesn't get further than the mouth, but if the dose is big enough and it gets into the lungs, a chemical pneumonia can result," he said in a telephone interview.

Lincoln's Descendant, Robert Beckwith, Dies

The Associated Press

WARTFIELD, Virginia — Robert Lincoln Beckwith, 81, the direct descendant of Abraham Lincoln, died Tuesday.

Mr. Beckwith, the great-grandson of the 16th president, died in a hospital in Saluda, Virginia, after a long illness.

A family attorney said that in 1948 Mr. Beckwith had been diagnosed with Parkinson's disease.

Last year, Mr. Beckwith told an interviewer for Life Magazine that he had enjoyed sailing Chesapeake Bay, raising Black Angus cattle on his ranch in Hartwood, and car racing.

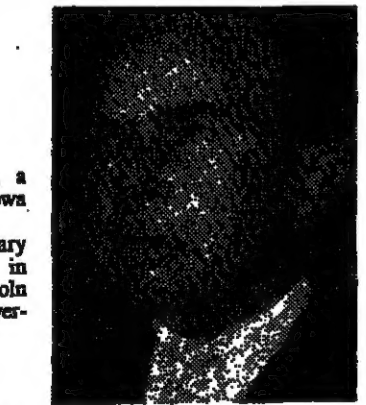
In a spoiled brat," he said.

Mr. Beckwith received a law degree from what is now Georgetown University. He donated most of his vast fortune to the state of Illinois.

Robert Lincoln Beckwith and his wife, Mary, had four sons, but only one survived to adulthood.

The eldest, Robert Todd Lincoln, had a law career in Chicago, was a secretary of war under President James A. Garfield, was senator from Britain and president of the Pullman company. He died in 1926 at age 70.

Robert Todd Lincoln and his wife, Mary, had three children. The youngest, Jessie, eloped in 1901.



Robert Lincoln Beckwith

house arrest after a year and decorated by Chadli Bendjedid, Mr. Boumedienne's successor, on the 30th anniversary of independence in November last year.

Other deaths:

Ivan Grishin, 74, the Soviet deputy foreign trade minister, Monday, Tass said Thursday.

Carlisle Anderson, 50, director of the E.W. Scripps School of Journalism at Ohio University in Athens, Tuesday of cancer.

Kozo Sasaki, 84, who served 11 terms in the Japanese Diet and was once chairman of the Socialist Party, Tuesday.

Sally Gannett McAdam, 63, a trustee of the Gannett Foundation and daughter of the founder of Gannett Co. Inc., Monday of cancer in Greenwich, Connecticut.

Otto Zauner, 78, a retired associate editor of The Boston Globe who specialized in reporting on foreign affairs, Friday in Newton, Massachusetts.

Adoption Theory Refuted by Study

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Black and other nonwhite children adopted by white families have high self-esteem, do well in school and show no signs of major emotional damage from the adoption experience, according to a recently released study.

Rita James Simon of American University and Howard Altstein of the University of Maryland said their study contradicted the idea that black children adopted by whites suffered severe psychological damage. "We found the children remarkably well-adjusted and well-integrated into their adoptive families," Ms. Simon said. "They did not show any signs of emotional damage or self-image problems. This will break some stereotypes."

About 85 percent of the parents who adopted nonwhite children said they would do it again.

Is Defeat Motion Mormon University

Reuters

JSALEM — The Israeli parliament has defeated a motion by ultra-religious Jewish party members protesting the construction of a Jerusalem branch of a university.

Five members of the 120-seat assembly supported the motion, including its sponsors, representatives of the Agudat Yisrael. They say they fear that the building of a Jewish university in Jerusalem would convert Jews to Mormonism.

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Syrian Missiles Are Back In Lebanon, Peres Says

(Continued from Page 1)

vention by the United States, Israeli government sources said.

When the Syrian missile deployment was disclosed on Dec. 15, the Israeli Army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, warned that Israel would not tolerate an infringement on its ability to conduct flights over Lebanon.

An army command official, while refusing to discuss details of the new deployment, said, "If it happened, there is really not much difference" in whether the missiles "are on the border or six or seven kilometers inside Lebanon."

"It is not something crucial," he added. "We don't like them in either place."

The official said that the air force was conducting fewer reconnaissance flights than before the missile deployment, and that Israeli jets were now flying at higher altitudes to keep out of range of the SAM-6 and SAM-8 batteries, as well as beyond the reach of SAM-2 medium-range missiles that the Syrians put into fixed positions just inside their Lebanese border last month.

"We are continuing to get the information we need," he said. "Maybe not as complete as two months ago, but what we consider vital we are getting."

Mr. Peres's disclosure came after Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin

issued a strong warning that Israel would launch a "massive" strike against Arab civilian population centers if Israeli cities are attacked by Arab missiles. He did not say to which Arab state he was referring.

Soviet Promises to Aid Syria
Earlier, Ihsan A. Hijazi of the New York Times reported from Beirut:

The Soviet Union has assured Syria of support in its dispute with Lebanon over the deployment of anti-aircraft missiles along the border with Lebanon and accused the Israelis of carrying out underground nuclear tests in the Negev, according to reports published Wednesday in Beirut.

Damascus Radio said President Assad had received a message from Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, about the missiles. The contents were not officially disclosed. But according to Beirut's leading daily newspaper, An-Nahar, the letter dealt with "Israeli threats" over Syria's deployment of Soviet-built surface-to-air missiles.

Citing unnamed officials in the Syrian capital, the newspaper said Mr. Gorbachev had assured Mr. Assad of Soviet solidarity.

In a separate development, the Soviet news agency Novosti accused Israel of "escalating its nuclear capability," saying in a report issued to news organizations in Beirut on Wednesday that the Israelis had engaged in underground testing of nuclear devices in the Negev desert region in southern Israel.

Dimona, where Israel has its largest reactor, is in the Negev. The agency's report, citing no sources for its assertions, said Israel increased its nuclear strength in 1985 and now possessed as many as 40 nuclear warheads.

The Israelis, the agency added, have the missiles to carry these warheads. Novosti did not specify the type of missiles.

The Soviet article came two weeks after Syria's defense minister, Lieutenant General Mustafa Tlas, told Kuwaiti editors that the Russians would aid his country in the face of an Israeli nuclear threat. He did not elaborate.

Gorbachev's Stand on Cultural Freedom Remains Uncertain

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev has given only a few, contradictory hints of his policy on cultural freedom, leaving the Moscow intelligentsia uncertain of whether the new leader wants to loosen controls on artistic expression or tighten them.

The uncertainty has led to debates as some intellectuals hold out the hope that Mr. Gorbachev will carry his efforts at revitalization into the arts and literature. Others doubt that any Soviet leader would risk such a move.

Yevgeni Yevtushenko, once a maverick poet but now considered part of the establishment, recently called for more cultural freedom. In a speech to a Soviet Writers' Union congress, he said, "The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is unthinkable without acceleration of the spiritual."

Mr. Yevtushenko's challenge closely hewed to the themes of Mr. Gorbachev's campaigns for more "openness" and less "obsequiousness" to authority, but the poet challenged the government to go further.

"Articles rhetorically calling for open-

ness are not the same as openness itself," Mr. Yevtushenko said. This and other provocative thoughts were excised from the excerpts of his speech printed after the congress.

Unlike the rest of government, from which many veteran officials have been

police and for five years was the republic's internal affairs minister.

The appointment of Mr. Aksyonov to head Gosteleradio coincided with a stern call for more and better propaganda from the state-controlled media.

Yegor K. Ligachev, the Politburo

watch him build up his own base, they worry that he will tighten his grip on the country.

At the same time, they note that when Mr. Ligachev pushed for more "effective" propaganda on television he was also pushing for better quality. For some

the media has already had some results. Government ministers have appeared on television shows to face questions about their shortcomings, and a radio program invites listeners to give suggestions on, for instance, saving electricity on landings in state-owned apartment buildings.

There are signs that some artists are beginning to test the concept of openness. A play is being staged that for the first time airs the issue of emigration, portraying a family whose sons want to leave the Soviet Union — one for Israel, the other for the United States.

People cite a short but interesting list of films that have been released after having been bottled up for years, including "Agonia," called "Rasputin" in the West. The film came out shortly after Mr. Gorbachev took office.

Most intellectuals assume that Mr. Gorbachev has not yet focused on the cultural sphere because the economy and foreign affairs must come as his top priorities. A Soviet official sympathetic to Mr. Gorbachev's efforts in other areas said: "You cannot cover all areas at once, and remember, the cultural bureaucracy is very conservative. These things take time."

'The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is unthinkable without acceleration of the spiritual.'

— Yevgeni Yevtushenko, Soviet poet

retired, the bureaucracy that handles cultural life has remained largely unchanged. This ranges from the Ministry of Culture to the Writers' Union to film studios.

The one exception has been at the giant state television and radio committee, or Gosteleradio — where entertainment is entwined with ideological propaganda.

Sergei G. Lapin, 73, a veteran of 15 years there, was replaced last week by Alexander Aksyonov, 61, the ambassador to Poland who once served as deputy head of the Byelorussian KGB security

member in charge of both personnel and ideology, told Communist Party members at Gosteleradio on Nov. 20 that television and radio "should wholly promote our political aims."

"We must use television and radio more effectively to promote our specific objectives in the economy and ideological education," he said.

Mr. Ligachev's speech, and the appointment of a man with background in police work to head the powerful Gosteleradio, alarmed some intellectuals here, particularly those who find Mr. Gorbachev's assertive style frightening. As they

intellectuals, that was a recognition that creativity and hard work should be rewarded, even if among handmaidens of a political line.

"Now they are saying they want 50 percent propaganda and 50 percent entertainment," an actress said. "That's better than what they have now, which is 100-percent nonsense."

There has been much criticism of late about the media in general. Mr. Ligachev accused television and radio journalists of "resting on their laurels," and an editorial in the Communist Party daily Pravda chided the press for being boring. The campaign for a new openness in

Rabbi Is Told Soviet Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

a conference should serve only as a vehicle to allow Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian group to negotiate directly.

In October, at the United Nations, Mr. Peres met with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and raised the possibility of diplomatic relations and eased Soviet emigration rules for Jews. Mr. Shevardnadze told him that Moscow was then preoccupied with preparing for the November meeting with President Ronald Reagan of the United States but would look at such questions afterward.

At the summit meeting in Geneva, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, agreed to come to Washington next year, possibly as early as June, and Mr. Reagan agreed to go to Moscow in 1987.

Rabbi Hier speculated that Mos-



Rabbi Marvin Hier

cow was interested in blunting criticism among American Jews before Mr. Gorbachev came to the United States. During the Geneva meeting, Rabbi Hier's group was active in protesting the treatment of Soviet Jews, as were some other organizations.

He said this could be "a new and significant development."

Mr. Peres also has proposed to Moscow, through intermediaries, that there be a large-scale increase in emigration to Israel of Soviet Jews. After reaching a high of nearly 60,000 in 1979, the number of Jewish emigrants has fallen below 1,000 in recent years.

Channel Plan Set for Jan. 20

Reuters

PARIS — President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain are to meet in Lille on Jan. 20 to announce the winning bid for building a link across the English Channel, a French Transport Ministry spokesman said.

Apartheid: Often an Absent Father

Mother and Children Wait Months for Each Homecoming

By Sheila Rule

New York Times Service

OKKERNOOTBOOM, South Africa — The letter came not long ago to this village, and preparations for celebration began immediately. Sainah Zitha's husband was coming home.

Mrs. Zitha and her four children had not seen him since the four days he spent with them at Easter in Okkernootboom, in the impoverished, so-called homeland of Gazankulu.

Now they would have a month together before he took the 16-hour train ride back to Johannesburg and his job as a construction worker. It is a situation that has repeated itself for 20 years of marriage. In all those years, the family has been together a total of about 20 months.

The homecoming represents one of the peculiar rituals of many black people in a country where the laws of apartheid can transform a

family into so many scattered pieces.

Under laws intended to control the influx of blacks into urban areas, no black can remain for more than 72 hours in a "white" city unless a stringent group of requirements are met.

Among other things, a black must have lived somewhere in the area continuously since birth, worked there continuously for at least 10 years or be the wife, unmarried daughter or son under the age of 18 of a person who meets these regulations.

Others, specifically migrant workers from the "homelands," must have special permission to be in the urban areas to work at certain jobs for specific employers. They are barred from bringing their families to live with them.

It is this last regulation that forces Mrs. Zitha's husband to live in a drab single-sex hostel far from home for most of the year, as the

woman goes about life's chores and waits for his infrequent return.

She speaks of how the children miss their father and how joy flows within the household when the letters bring news of his imminent arrival and then waits when he must return to Johannesburg for work that brings an income equivalent to about \$76 a month.

But there are few other options in this patch of Gazankulu, a place of inferior soil where people can grow enough vegetables to last only five months and where half of the children die before they are 5 years old. No major industries or cities are nearby to absorb the employable adults.

The absence of large numbers of men leaves many children with no strong male role models and families with little to guard against social disintegration. By custom, the man of the family is the judge and jury and word of a crisis at home must be relayed by telephone, telegraph or letter.



Sainah Zitha

News of the death of a child, for example, may take two weeks to reach him. The family waits anxiously, hoping that the head of the household will be allowed to return for the burial. No one is to be buried without the presence of the man of the family. It is tradition.

Rebels Persist Despite Ethiopian Army's Offensive

(Continued from Page 1)

offensive founded last month where it has often founded before in Africa's longest-running civil war.

The war started in 1962 when Ethiopia annexed Eritrea, which had been an Italian colony before World War II.

"They were on a roll, their morale was really high, until they hit Nakfa," said a senior relief official with contacts throughout Eritrea.

The Eritrean Liberation Front has retreated deep into the hillsides near Nakfa and seeded approaching lowlands with land mines. When Ethiopian infantry and tanks tried to advance on Nakfa, they suffered heavy casualties, with 8,000 wounded and 1,200 dead, the senior relief official said.

Repeated air attacks with napalm and cluster bombs subsequently have failed to dislodge the rebels, diplomatic sources said. The once-prosperous town of Nakfa, meanwhile, has been reduced to rubble.

So far, the Ethiopian government has held on to all the territory it seized in the offensive, but it is too early to tell if the rebels will be able to counterattack and retake the territory they have lost as they have done in the past.

Stalemate and wholesale destruction of the countryside have been the hallmarks of the war between the Eritrean rebels, who are committed to creating their own nation, and the Ethiopian government, which is determined never to let that happen. Without Eritrea, Ethiopia would lose its two major ports and be landlocked.

The conflict, now into its 25th year, has scarred much of Eritrea, exacerbating the damage wrought by nearly a decade of drought.

The advance northward this year of Ethiopian soldiers, with tanks, bombs and napalm, further punished Eritrea.

Many of the soldiers in the Ethiopian Army are conscripts from southern areas of the country. They

of the fighting here, has administered harsh discipline on officers who perform poorly, as many have since the series of "final" offensives began in 1975.

Colonel Mengistu has ordered his officers shot when he considers their units delinquent, according to Paul B. Henze, a scholar specializing in Ethiopia at the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, California.

The liberation front and the government are both cruel to villagers they suspect of being sympathetic to the other side. This is a particularly barbaric conflict.

— A UNICEF official

When rebels of the Eritrean Liberation Front move out of the areas they have controlled for years, they, too, brutalize the citizenry, according to a senior official with the UN Children's Fund.

"The EPLF and the government are both cruel to villagers they suspect of being sympathetic to the other side," the UNICEF official said. "This is a particularly barbaric conflict."

The government's fall offensive blasted through Mohammed Emir Ali's village one day two months ago. Mr. Ali, his wife and five children were asleep in their hut when government soldiers routed rebels who had held the village for years.

That morning Mr. Ali and his family became refugees in their own country. With five goats and the clothes on their backs, they were forced out to wander the fron-

tier of the war filled with land mines and trenches.

Mr. Ali and his family, along with about 140 other families from his village, straggled over a chain of mountains and arrived here in early December. The children were among the most severely malnourished in the country. They are receiving U.S. food aid here through the Catholic Relief Services' "northern initiative," which has followed the Ethiopian Army as it has fought its way north.

Mr. Ali, a wizened man of 60 who has been surrounded by soldiers and fighting for decades, echoed the sentiments of many Eritrean peasants when he said he had lost track of what the war is for.

"We cannot tell who is our enemy, who is our friend," he said. "All I know is we cannot go back to the place where we were born."

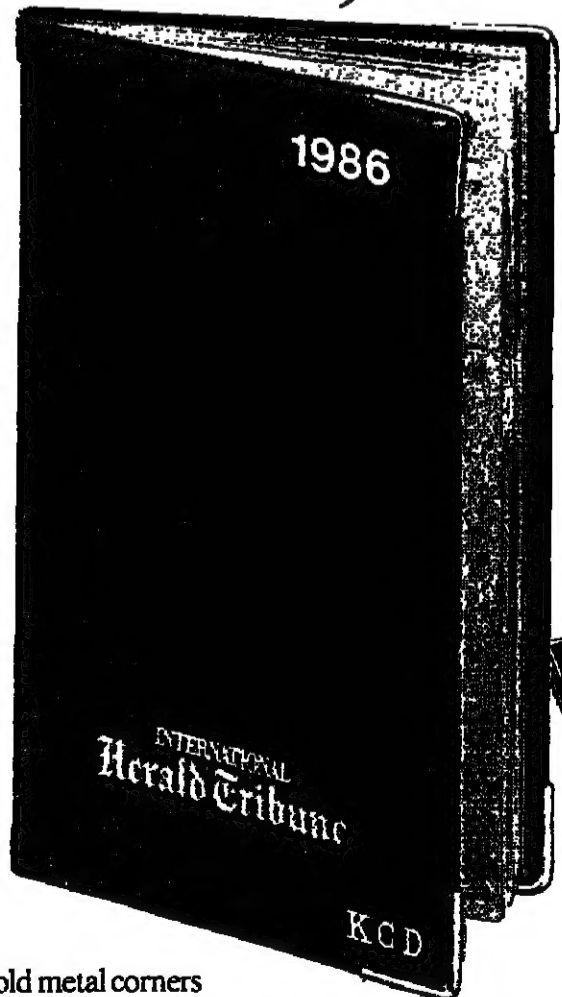
Because the refugees created by this fall's offensive, who relief officials said number in the thousands, there are at least 190,000 Eritreans who have fled their homes for Sudan. According to a spokesman for the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, many of those refugees have no intention of returning to Eritrea.

Singer Is Arrested in Sudan

Agence France-Press

KHARTOUM, Sudan — A popular singer, Saitu Abdul Gadir Abu Groun, better known as Iba al-Badia, was arrested here Tuesday for his allegedly "hostile attitude" toward the coup last April in which the 17-year rule of the former Sudanese president, Gaafar Nimeiri, was brought to an end.

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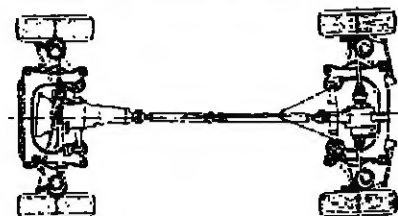
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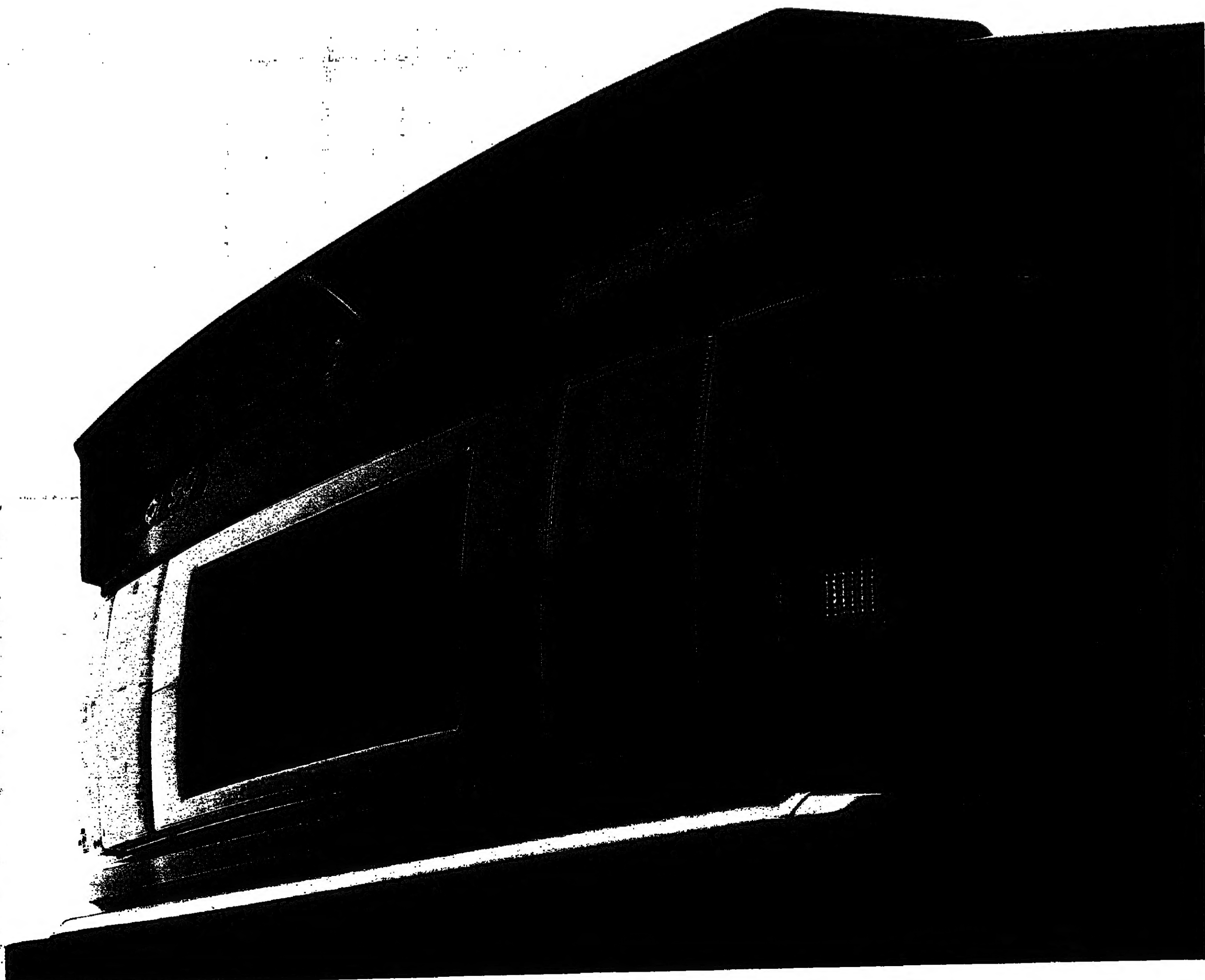


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Papering Over Budget Facts

President Reagan's new budget director, James Miller, has been given an impossible task. His orders in the budget he is drawing up for the next fiscal year are to cut the deficit to \$144 billion. But he has been denied the means to do so in a credible way. There is gimmickry in every federal budget; in this there will be more. To make the numbers work, Mr. Miller is now proposing selling off familiar government assets, such as the Bonneville Power Administration and Naval Petroleum Reserve.

Think what you please about the merits of such transfers, they are not answers to the budget problem. Assume even that the sales could be easily consummated, as this year's proposed sale of Conrail, for example, was not. They would lower the deficit only artificially and temporarily. The underlying gap between revenues and costs would be about the same. The power administration serves to reduce the deficit; it makes a little money every year. If it didn't, you couldn't sell it. That is the ultimate perversion of this approach.

You cannot fault Mr. Miller. Indeed, you have to admire his inventiveness. The budget is now in the neighborhood of \$1 trillion. Defense spending, which the president wants to continue to increase rather than cut, is now about 29 percent of this amount. Social Security, which he has also put off limits, is about 21 percent, and interest on the debt 15 percent. Mr. Miller needs to make about \$50 billion in spending cuts to hit his deficit target (the president has also ruled out a tax increase).

But he has been given only about a third of the budget in which to work.

Nor is even that third as collapsible as Mr. Miller might wish. About \$100 billion of it — almost a third of the cuttable third — is taken up by Medicare and Medicaid. Another \$50 billion is in programs for the poor — food stamps, rent supplements, aid to the needy elderly, blind and disabled, the federal share of Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Major forms of income support for other sectors of society make up another \$100 billion. These are benefits to federal civilian and military retirees (\$43 billion), unemployment compensation (an estimated \$16 billion next year), farm-price and income supports (perhaps \$18 billion) and the veterans' budget (\$27 billion).

Any of these major programs can of course be cut, but as a practical matter there are no great instant savings to be had here. No one is proposing that whole programs in this category be canceled. It is the rest of the budget — a span of at most \$150 billion — in which most of the deficit-reducing work must occur. Even here it is hard; this remainder includes such well-protected items as the highway program (perhaps \$17 billion), college student aid (\$8 billion), aid to elementary and secondary education (\$7 billion) and the administration's foreign aid program (\$14 billion).

The president's budget positions don't add up. Mr. Miller's proposed sales may help to paper over that, but the paper's getting thin.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The World's Best Shots

What seemed an implausible idea last December has somehow crept into the tents of power and refuses to be denied. Most of the world's children, it appears, can be immunized by 1990 against their deadliest enemies: measles, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, diphtheria and tuberculosis. What better time than the Christmas and New Year holiday to agitate for the money and goodwill this project requires?

What better place than the cradle for the United Nations to redeem some promise?

There is no sadder statistic than the 40,000 children who perish on the average day in poorer countries. Immunization alone won't save them all, and universal immunization by 1990 won't protect the next generation. But the national campaigns to reduce child deaths have a vital multiplier effect: They turn parents into front-line health workers and provide them basic information that is the long-run key to better health services.

That is the salubrious discovery of the United Nations Children's Fund, which promotes simple and inexpensive means to help parents. Besides immunization, UNICEF promotes the use of simple salts to counter diarrheal dehydration (which annually kills 4 million young children), breast-feeding and growth-checking. And it promotes family spacing, because when more children survive, parents

will generally tend to have fewer children.

UNICEF's executive director, James Grant, is giving highest priority to immunization. Vaccines are cheap, and can be kept potent and carried to remote areas by "cold chains" of refrigeration, like styrofoam boxes. This benign new technology has already been tried in a score of Third World countries, including Colombia, India, Turkey, Brazil and Bolivia. El Salvador interrupted its civil war for three "days of tranquility" to inoculate children.

For national leaders, a successful campaign is a political gain. And at the village level, a new and useful idea is taking root: voluntarism. In Indonesia, trained volunteers chosen by the community are working with mothers in some 40,000 villages, resulting in tangible benefits for children and society.

Down the road, after initial enthusiasm, lies the challenge of sustaining these programs. Immediately, stricken Africa is a special case, requiring heroic efforts. But UNICEF's work, detailed in its "Year of the Children" report, is a tonic for a jaded world.

Mr. Grant calculates that universal immunization would cost \$5 billion over five years, requiring richer donors to triple their \$500 million commitment over that time. That's not an impossible sum for a possible dream.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

December: A SAD Story

Once in a while an ailment comes along that sorts out your life, clarifies mysteries and leaves you feeling better about yourself. More often than not it is self-diagnosed. Thirty or so years ago, that ailment was thyroid deficiency. That was the reason so many college students gave for sleeping through their three o'clock classes. More recently it was hypoglycemia, used to explain everything from lost boyfriends to gained pounds. Now it is SAD.

Seasonal Affective Disorder is a recurrent winter depression brought on by light deprivation. The more sun, it seems, the less SADness — which is why it's fair to assume that everybody in Australia is madly happy just now.

Although SAD is rare, there's no one alive who hasn't experienced at least some of its symptoms. Eating like a horse is one of them; so is yawning on the job; getting bored at cocktail parties; becoming irritated at the noise the kids next door are making.

Dr. Michael Terman, a research psychologist who's studying SAD, said earlier this month, "Patients are calling in daily now reporting onset." That is because for some people, Dec. 21, the winter solstice, is the SADdest day of the year. Women sufferers outnumber men four to one. But what with all the traffic and the shopping and the Christmas and New Year holiday crowds and all that terrible eggnog, who wouldn't be SAD?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Ted Kennedy's Early Decision

On the Monday before Christmas, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Democrat of Massachusetts, was not resting comfortably at home, savoring holiday cheer with the extended family that he heads. Rather, and characteristically, he was meeting with flood victims in West Virginia to make sure that the government was doing what it could to ease their distress. The meeting in the little town of Albright was part of a tour that Mr. Kennedy is making to focus attention on hunger and suffering in America.

It was perhaps characteristic, also, that during the Albright meeting a woman burst from the room yelling obscenities, saying in effect that the meeting was baloney. It is difficult to be neutral about the Kennedy.

For years it seemed almost inevitable that Ted Kennedy one day would be president of the United States. But now, after his early withdrawal from the 1988 contest, it is becoming clear that this may never happen. The public mood has changed. Many voters now know the John F. Kennedy presidency only through history texts. And Chappaquiddick always lurks near Ted Kennedy. Most Americans admire him, but the electorate seems unwilling to entrust him with the presidency.

—Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR DEC. 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: An Anglo-American Alliance?
PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] "Along the Pacific coast, the sole possible invader is Japan. But she is England's ally, and in the event of a war, England's treaty obligations would compel her to give at least moral support to Japan. If the 'foreign invasion' the Standard's correspondent had in view [on Dec. 26] was a Japanese invasion, what material assistance could England give the United States? An alliance with England would be worthless to America, if it were merely platonic. Yet an alliance with America would materially strengthen England's hands, leaving her free to concentrate her attention upon Germany. Fear of Germany, not solicitude for America's safety, appears to underlie the weird proposition of an Anglo-American alliance."

1935: Chinese Student Protests Grow
SHANGHAI — Martial law was proclaimed [on Dec. 26] in the Chinese quarter of Shanghai and in Nanking and Hankow, owing to the official statement, to the presence of "undesirable elements" in the student movement against Japanese encroachment in North China, but really because of the strained Sino-Japanese relations resulting from this movement. Demonstrations against the establishment of autonomy in North China have been progressing. Students recently riddled in the direction of Nanking trying to prevent the trains from reaching that city by lying on the tracks. The efforts were foiled for the trains slowed while gendarmes rolled the students off the line. Meanwhile, Prince Teh Wang has declared the independence of Inner Mongolia.

Turkey Tends to Its Human Rights Image

By Jeri Laber and Alice H. Henkin

NEW YORK — The human rights climate in Turkey seems to be getting better, slowly. America and the rest of Europe should of course welcome this progress, tentative as it is, but we should also keep up the scrutiny and pressure that spurred it in the first place.

On Dec. 9, five nations — France, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden — announced that they had reached a friendly settlement with Turkey and were dropping the complaints they had lodged against it in 1982 in the European Commission of Human Rights. Turkey hailed the announcement as a reaffirmation of its place in the European community. The United States welcomed it as an acknowledgment of Turkey's efforts to restore democracy. It was also welcomed, though somewhat more cautiously, by Turkish victims of human rights abuse. They hope that the agreement — and the expectations that come with it — will bring them further relief.

We were in Turkey when the settlement was announced. During this visit, in dramatic contrast to a previous mission in 1983, we were given unlimited opportunities to meet with whomever we wished, including Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, members of the government and the new Parliament, party leaders and private citizens from all walks of life. We

explored a confusing landscape — a combination of encouraging changes and severe human rights violations. A new openness in Turkish society — it all began with the legislative elections in November 1983 — is most apparent in its embittered, outspoken press. Private citizens who are critical of the system also seem less

Major centers for torture are still easy to find in Istanbul and Ankara. What's needed now is continued scrutiny and pressure from abroad.

fearful than they were two years ago, more inclined to speak out, both publicly and privately. Parliamentarians and other political leaders are engaged in lively, often acrimonious debate on subjects that would have been unmentionable a short time ago, including prison conditions, torture and human rights violations.

Yet abuses continue. There is torture in police detention centers where suspects are denied the right to see their families or lawyers. Interrogation techniques routinely include electric shocks, suspension by the arms and merciless beating of the soles of the feet. Prison conditions are abominable, and the many thousands of young people who were swept up on terrorism charges in 1980, following the military takeover, are still awaiting the outcome of prolonged group trials.

Members of the Turkish Peace Association, prominent people such as the former head of the Turkish Medical Association, a theater director

and the wife of the former mayor of Istanbul, have spent three years in military prisons, for views that were expressed before 1980.

At the same time, human rights have become a major domestic issue. A recent poll indicated that if elections were held now, the majority of votes would go to a leftist opposition party that has made human rights its focus. Some Turks claim that the opposition is "using" human rights as a convenient issue with which to attack the government. Others question the sincerity of the government's response that it is correcting these abuses. But no one denies that Turkish politicians have become ex-

tremely sensitive to international pressure about human rights.

Contradictions abound. Martial law has been lifted in all but nine of 67 provinces. It has, however, been replaced in most places by an emergency-measures law that is almost as severe. There is a new "police law" that reduces the permissible period of police detention, but it is still possible, and usual, to hold a suspect incommunicado for as long as 15 days.

The government of Mr. Ozal, which has taken some steps to punish torturers, claims to have difficulty in bringing the police under control. However it was easy for us to find major centers for torture in both Istanbul and Ankara.

Nevertheless, we are hopeful. We met many courageous people fighting for freedom despite a restrictive constitution and other repressive legislation. Human rights issues are being discussed everywhere, and there is strong momentum for change. What's needed now is continued attention from abroad to encourage the moral leadership and political will of Turkey's highest authorities.

Jeri Laber is executive director of Helsinki Watch, a human rights organization. Alice H. Henkin is a lawyer with the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Choice of Successor to Khomeini Makes Smooth Transfer Unlikely

By Samad Hafezi

Mr. Hafezi is an aide to Ali Anvari, the former prime minister who heads the Front for the Liberation of Iran. The front advocates democracy and a constitutional monarchy for the country.

PARIS — The election of Ayatollah Hussein Ruhollah Khomeini holds little promise of serving a smooth transition of power after his death. Although it had been assumed for the past few years that Ayatollah Montazeri would be named successor, this was not expected to happen while Ayatollah Khomeini was still alive. The Islamic Republic's constitution stipulates that a successor to the governing ayatollah will be chosen only when the leader is incapable of performing his duties or after his death.

The announcement by the Assembly of Experts last month of its formal selection of Ayatollah Montazeri should be viewed as a significant development. It may indicate Ayatollah Khomeini's inability to continue in the job.

Reports in Iran suggest that several weeks ago, Ayatollah Khomeini wanted to retire. The Iranian leader, according to these reports, was disillusioned with the negative turn of events for Iran. These include the costly war with Iraq, with no victory in sight; mounting social unrest; pressing economic problems; division within the Revolutionary Guards; and general dissatisfaction inside the army. Added to these problems are the regime's inability to export its revolution, the country's international isolation and the growing power struggle within the ruling hierarchy.

Although Ayatollah Khomeini was reportedly dissuaded by aides from announcing his retirement, it appears that he forced the election before his death of Ayatollah Montazeri in the hope that the successor would lean on him to gain the legitimacy required to consolidate power.

Whatever Ayatollah Khomeini's motives, it seems inconceivable that Ayatollah Montazeri will be able to exercise the influence and authority initially enjoyed by Ayatollah Khomeini. Although the Iranian leader has lost much of his power and popularity and is despised by most of his people, he nevertheless has considerable influence. And he is still capable of holding together his crumbling regime, through sheer force and the power of his personality.

Ayatollah Montazeri lacks this charisma. He also lacks Ayatollah Khomeini's legitimacy as the leader of the Islamic revolution. A minor

cleric during the late Shah's reign, Ayatollah Montazeri rose to prominence after the revolution through the personal support of Ayatollah Khomeini. It is doubtful that Ayatollah Montazeri alone could command sufficient confidence and respect to rule. Moreover, he has declared that he would accept the post only reluctantly.

Many powerful religious leaders are bound to attack Ayatollah Montazeri's leadership. Even Ayatollah Khomeini was challenged as *Vall-e-Faghi*, the governing ayatollah, when at the height of his popularity he was accused of being too dictatorial and compromising Islamic principles.

Ayatollah Khomeini became leader partly because of the unique circumstances which surrounded the revolution and partly as a result of his readiness to use brutal means to silence opposition. Despite this, formidable opposition to the concept of *Velayat-e-Faghi*, that a supreme guide should govern the country, continues to grow. There are now virtually no supporters of this concept left in the country.

Ayatollah Khomeini derived some of his legitimacy as a leader from his status as a *Marya Taqids*, the Source of Emulation. In Shiite tradition, a *Marya Taqids* is chosen among ayatollahs who have distinguished themselves by their knowledge, virtue and social service. If more than one person is qualified for the title, the person who is a *Sayed*, one claiming direct descent from Mohammed, is chosen. A final determining qualification is a good appearance.

Ayatollah Montazeri meets none of these requirements. He is not known for his good intellect, nor is he a real ayatollah. Ayatollah Khomeini always refers to him as *hojatoleslam*, a title inferior in rank to that of ayatollah.

There are now many *Marya Taqids* in Iran who have precedence over Ayatollah Montazeri for the position of leader. These include Ayatollahs Abolghassem Khat, Hassan Qomi and Kazem Shariatmadari, opponents of the regime. Among its supporters are Shahabuddin Najafi Marashi and Mohammad Reza Golpayegani.

Even Ayatollah Khomeini's status as *Marya Taqids* has been challenged. Many religious leaders point out that this title was granted in the early 1960s by Ayatollah Shariatmadari to help Ayatollah Khomeini escape imprisonment and



By KAL in the Economist (London).

possible death after being an anti-government activist under the late Shah.

Ayatollah Montazeri's leadership would also be challenged by Ayatollah Khomeini's son, Sayed Ahmad Khomeini, and his supporters. This group has vested interests in retaining at least part of its privileged position. Ahmad Khomeini has controlled his father's office, playing a key role in day-to-day affairs of state. He has a large band of armed supporters and has put his followers in key posts. If Ayatollah Montazeri succeeds Ayatollah Khomeini, a clash could arise between Ahmad Khomeini and Mehdi Hashemi, Ayatollah Montazeri's closest aide.

Considering all these facts, it seems reasonable to assume that the transfer of power from Ayatollah Khomeini to Ayatollah Montazeri could develop into a major crisis, pushing the regime further toward disintegration and collapse.

The writer, a former Iranian government official, has taught political science at several universities in the United States. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Kennedy's Exit: Both Sides Are Counting the Cost

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The most unequivocal reactions in the United States to Senator Edward M. Kennedy's announcement that he would not seek the presidential nomination in 1988 came from opposite ends of the political spectrum.

Edward J. Rollins, the manager of the 1984 Reagan campaign and now recently the White House political director, said, "It takes away the one candidate we were sure we could beat." Jesse L. Jackson, the civil

stranger, and perhaps one — like Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware or Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri — who was too young even to vote for John F. Kennedy. That changes the dynamics for both parties, immediately, for the Democrats and ultimately for the Republican Party.

Mr. Jackson's comment defines the Democratic dilemma: Who can hold the party's voter base, which is predominantly among the poor, the minorities and single working women, and at the same time expand its reach into the ranks of middle-class, educated couples?

Mr. Kennedy's departure of Massachusetts was the one prospective 1988 contender who could challenge Mr. Jackson, at the level of emotion and enthusiasm, for the allegiance of minorities and the poor. That gave him freedom to reach for the middle class, as he began to do this year with his votes on the Gramm-Rudman budget process and other issues.

Mr. Rollins and other Republicans calculated that Mr. Kennedy would ultimately be defeated by "the character issue," which cuts deeply with many middle-class married women, especially among fellow Catholics.

But the very fact that Mr. Kennedy abandoned the presidential quest so abruptly suggests how difficult it will be for any Democrat to hold that current party base and expand into the American middle class.

Neither Senator Gary Hart, a Democrat of Colorado and the presumed front-runner, nor Mr. Gephardt, nor any of the Southern and Western Democratic governors and senators who are speculative contenders for 1988, can voice their technocratic visions of a growth-oriented economy and society without being accused by Mr. Jackson of turning their backs on the Democrats' most loyal and needy constituencies.

With Mr. Jackson clearly contemplating the option of an independent candidacy after the 1988 primaries, the threat of sundering the Democratic coalition is not an idle one.

Mr. Biden and the governor of New York, Mario M. Cuomo, are better positioned, because both of them have won campaigns with

heavy minority support in Wilmington and New York City, and both are, like Mr. Kennedy, the kind of orators who can sway audiences in churches with black congregations.

At the same time, both Mr. Cuomo and Mr. Biden have emotional ap-

The last time Democrats nominated a stranger for the presidency, his name was Carter.

peals to middle-class families. Mr. Cuomo evokes the immigrant tradition of ethnic pride. It lives on in many second- and third-generation Irish, Polish, Hispanic and Italian families like his own, which have achieved success by their own sacrifices and efforts but crave acceptance and recognition.

Mr. Biden's appeal is embedded in a classic story of triumph and tragedy. A few weeks after he was elected to the Senate at age 30 in 1972, his wife and infant daughter were killed

in an accident. For 13 years he has put his family first, commuting daily between Wilmington and Washington in order to be with his new wife and daughter and his two sons from his first marriage.

At this point, none of the Democrats, not even a previous contender like Mr. Hart, commands deep loyalty from more than a tiny handful of his fellow partisans. Most of the prospective candidates are total strangers to the 1988 primary electorate.

The prospect of a political blind date is theoretically exciting. But the last time Democrats nominated a stranger, his name was Jimmy Carter, and the experience was ultimately disillusioning. The Democratic nomination in 1988 will be unencumbered by direct links to the party's checkered recent past. He will be someone who has created his own constituency and defined his own approach in the crucible of a tough nomination contest.

Especially if the Republicans nominate Vice President George Bush or anyone else attempting to provide Reaganism without Mr. Reagan, they may find the country ready for something other than hand-me-down leadership.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

U.S. Must Be Cautious

Regarding the opinion column "Court Action, Not Words, Needed to Fight Terrorism" (Dec. 21):

The United States should exercise extreme caution in how far it is willing to extend its "belief in the rule of law" in order to apprehend perpetrators of terrorist crimes "regardless of the nationality of victims or the geographic location of the crimes." Congress may have intended that the statute be "applied retroactively." But if this policy were put into general practice, it would allow other states to claim like privilege.

We might then see a long line of former and current American officials named in international warrants, indicted for "terrorist" crimes they have permitted, authorized or "masterminded," such as indiscriminate killings of civilians in

Cambodia, Lebanon, Nicaragua, El Salvador and elsewhere.

The idea that state-authorized murder is somehow sanctified is absurd. No article in the Constitution of the United States or in international law permits this sort of hypocritical stance. Those who would truly fight the horror of terrorism would do well to start by reducing their own complicity in it.

STERLING DOUGHTY, Cheshire, Switzerland.

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The Quality Of Mercy Is Lacking

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — One of America's glories is its tradition of welcome to the victims of war and persecution in the world. From Jews fleeing Czarist pogroms to Vietnamese boat people, America has opened its arms to refugee groups and individuals seeking political asylum: the "tempest-tossed," in Emma Lazarus's words on the Statue of Liberty.

That generous tradition is defied today by U.S. government policy toward refugees from El Salvador. As manifested now in different ways, the policy is one of hardness.

While other North and Central American countries give refuge to Salvadorans, the United States sends them home as fast as possible. The Reagan administration, deeming that there is any need for asylum, has done its best to suppress the facts of continuing human rights violations in El Salvador. It has infiltrated the asylum movement in America, using paid informers to disrupt the effort by churches, synagogues and others.

The real quality of the government's attitude toward Salvadoran refugees has been tellingly displayed in recent weeks in a federal courtroom in Los Angeles. There a trial has begun of a suit against federal officials by a class of Salvadorans in the United States, represented by American Civil Liberties Union lawyers among others.

The suit asks the court to make officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service do two things in dealing with Salvadorans found in America: First, advise them of their right to apply for political asylum and their right to consult a lawyer. Second, refrain from coercing them to leave without seeking asylum.

Those seem like mild requests. Surely the INS could live with them. In fact, David V. Kenyon, a federal district judge, issued a preliminary injunction in 1982 ordering officials to let Salvadorans hear their rights. The question now is whether to make the injunction permanent.

But the Justice Department has strenuously resisted the lawsuit. It delayed for two-and-one-half years before complying with an order by the judge to provide a list of State Department documents on the human rights situation in El Salvador. And then it indicated that it would ask Secretary of State George Shultz to declare the documents secret.

That produced a sharp reaction from Judge Kenyon. If there was going to be a claim of secrecy, he told the government, have the documents ready for him by the first week in January in case he then decides he must examine them in private.

The list belatedly supplied to the court last month included documents with titles strongly suggesting that they would be relevant to the case, namely "Prevalence of Torture," "Death Squad Killings" and "Death Squad Connections With Salvadoran Expatiates in the U.S."

How can U.S. officials maintain that there is nothing for Salvadoran refugees to fear at home and at the same time try to keep the court from seeing such documents? Could it be that they fear they would be shown to know about a network of terror in El Salvador? Does Mr. Shultz really want to endorse such a position?

Elliot Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was questioned by deposition in the lawsuit. His answers showed extraordinary indifference to official violence and lawlessness in El Salvador.

Mr. Abrams, former assistant secretary for human rights, was asked about Decree 50, a Salvadoran order that suspends constitutional guarantees. He said: "It doesn't ring a bell."

U.S. representatives in El Salvador have been trying to eliminate death squad activity. Mr. Abrams said they have "succeeded." He said José Napoleón Duarte's government had "progressed far enough to stop the human rights violations, but not to persecute people for old violations."

The fact is that death squad killings continue in El Salvador. Those murders and disappearances and targeted assassinations by uniformed government forces have averaged 30 a month this year.

No member of the armed forces has been convicted of killing a Salvadoran. Current as well as Mr. Abrams's "old" violations go unpunished. A commission set up by President Duarte 15 months ago to investigate political killings has disbanded without doing a thing.

The issue in all this is not American foreign policy in El Salvador. It is human decency toward innocent people who flee from brutal conditions in that country. Why should U.S. officials deny that brutalities take place? Why should they try to force people back without a hearing? What has happened to America's tradition of sympathy for refugees?

The New York Times.

No More Boycotts, Please

It seems that more and more of the large stores, well intentioned but totally misguided, are to boycott South African goods. All this will do is create more unemployment, not so much among South African blacks, but among the hundreds of thousands of illegal black immigrants there. It would be ironic if President P.W. Botha is forced to expel them from his "cruel apartheid system," and then have the West criticize him for not letting them stay and work.

If people really want to help South African blacks, then spend on goods they help produce. Surely it is better to encourage black wealth through capitalist means than incur poverty and race hatred through Marxist inspired sanctions.

PHILIP WINTER, Bristol, England.

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Looking for the Meaning in Experimental Dance

by Anna Kisseloff

NEW YORK — This month's New York debut by Susanne Linke, a dancer and choreographer from West Germany, constituted the latest entry in the Brooklyn Academy of Music's Next Wave Festival — an event that upsets some reflections not only on the choreographers in the festival but on the whole series.

The festival has been criticized for soup-up presentations by avant-garde artists, daily choreographers. The idea here is choreographers who have been content to perform in the streets of SoHo or at theaters have now consciously made their work more palatable in order to attract a mainstream audience. This has been done supposedly through the use of popular composers or collaborations with artists or architects, some with "big names" who attract their own constituency.

It is true that such wrappings or trappings given those who do not care for dance seem to look at. At its simplest, the idea is that the Next Wave Festival has experimental dance, at least, unduly visible. That is, that the choreographers in some way sold out, that their content-oriented complexity has been diluted.

In the basis of both last year's and this year's festival, one could venture that the idea is elsewhere. In some cases, the choreography is not complex. So that instead of key concepts, the trappings may be actually concealed weaknesses. A

certain confusion ensues. This has occurred more than once — when, for instance, the viewer attempts to make a connection between the decor and the choreography, and cannot do so because that connection is artificial. This certainly does not make for accessibility.

A further point is almost the converse. Namely, that if we now notice a move away from the concern with pure form that has characterized American experimental dance, this by no means should suggest that dance will be less cerebral and easier to "understand." It is here that the works presented by the West German choreographers — Pina Bausch, Reinhold Hoffmann and Susanne Linke — need to be put into a general perspective. The fact that they do not deal with pure movement and that, in varying degrees, they present dramatic theatrical images (sometimes with deceptive realism) does not make them more accessible than Merce Cunningham, for instance.

What the Next Wave Festival has brought out is a paradox that refers back to a similar situation of 30 years ago. Dance that focuses on formalist values is not more difficult for viewers than dance that relies on traditional expressive content or narrative elements. This was the point made by formalists such as George Balanchine, Alvin Nikolais and Merce Cunningham beginning with the 1950s. Their work needed no symbols or hidden meanings in order to be appreciated.

In fact, viewers who were afraid of dance because they did not understand the "story" onstage were now released from their fears. All they needed was to look at the movement

in order to appreciate the dance work before them. This, in fact, the lesson of formalist work. And when the modern dance experimentalists of the 1960s and 70s presented formal structures that could be followed — how many times a movement was picked up by dancers, at what time and so on — this, too, reassured the viewer that the dances were accessible on some, albeit possibly, complex level.

To choreographers such as Balanchine, Nikolais and Cunningham, dance drama and psychological works often required a mental process that interfered with an understanding of dance. In the 1960s, new young audiences with no preconceptions about what dance should be learned to approach dance directly. Dance, through its essence — movement — did speak to audiences.

NOW, suddenly, the Germans arrive with enigmatic images full of conflicts that are never fully explained. They tell stories that are not so much unfinished as never unraveled. Repeatedly, members of the audience and of the press throw out explanations and interpretations. Repeatedly no consensus is reached on what the work is about.

We have come full circle. Even for American choreographers, pure movement is not always a prime concern today. It should be pointed out that the three German choreographers in the festival are remarkably adept about using formal structures. But these are underpinnings. They are used as a means to

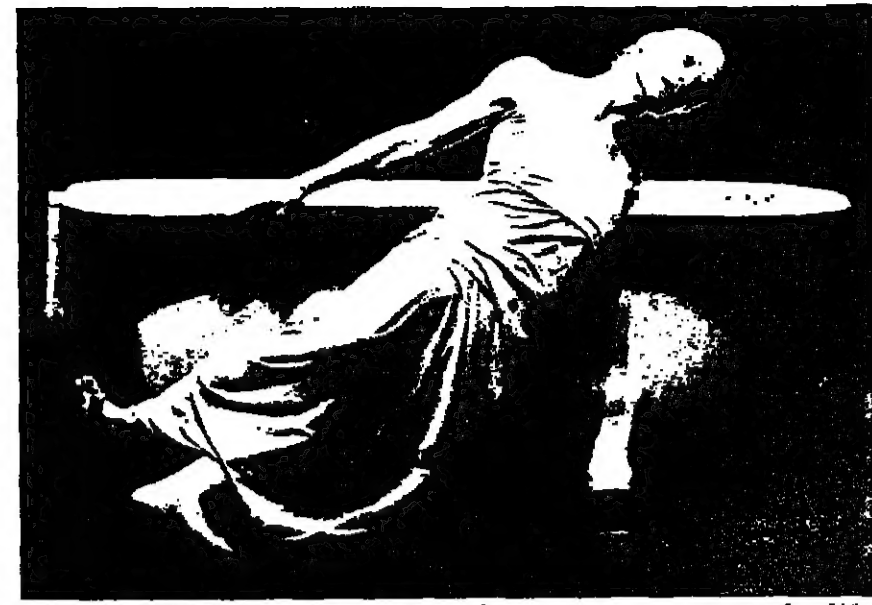
an end, to express feelings, and this expression is usually pictorial in the German work.

It is also true that the German choreographers use a formalist device to open up their works toward the viewers. They ask the viewer to "complete" the work of art. A plotless Balanchine ballet can have a variety of meanings for different viewers because it functions like abstract art, with no specific meaning. Rausch in particular asks the viewer to bring his or her reactions to her works, knowing that a specific image might evoke contrasting reactions. Hence the reason why we cannot agree on the "point" of the German pieces.

In short, the offerings in the Next Wave dance series are anything but accessible. Accessible is simply not the relevant word.

One reason is that American choreographers brought up on pure movement doctrines are not now completely at home with emotional and narrative elements. They have not learned to make form generate content. Margaret Jenkins and Nina Wiener produced works that were swamped by their decor. The resulting confusion came from the choreographers' inability to clarify their intent. Laura Dean, whose new pieces were the most formal, offered the strongest works among the Americans. Eschewing narrative and scenery seems to have kept her mind free.

The Germans, on the contrary, know how to integrate such elements into their work without losing sight of the dance. The fact that there was no consensus on whether Hoffmann's "Callas" was about Maria Callas, the



Susanne Linke in a work with a bathtub as a prop.

role of the artist in society, male-female relations or anything else, was not a weak point. Rather it was that the images themselves and the projection of the performers were not incisive enough. By contrast, Bausch's work remains a model of the genre. For this reason, Linke is of particular interest. She diverges from the German dance-theater genre, at least as a soloist. And

while another American in the festival, Carolyn Carlson, offered a more coherent solo presentation (a reverie that — true to her Nikolais training — never used psychological body language), Linke managed to create a theater of her own, out of her own body.

Continued on page 9

The Lively, Amusing and Short Life of a Magazine in the Last Silly Season

OVER the years many magazines have tried to imitate The New Yorker including at times The New Yorker itself. The weekly that ne closest was Night and Day, which neared in London in July 1937, complete in New Yorker-style typography, squibs at the bottom of the page, flatter drawings, say ads ("Bentley — the Silent Sports Car," "Snooze's Shaving Cream for Beardless Bachelors"), a Talk of the Town-style diary, a cheeky and highly literate tone. Its tone was John Marks, translator of C. S. Lewis, and Graham Greene, who also reviewed wits. The magazine's title came from Cole Porter's song.

In a diary item in the first issue headed "Fun," Peter Fleming wrote, under pseudonym Slingsby, "Our aim is to

mandarin Herbert Read to review mystery stories ("Mr. Peter Cheyney is the berries"), Evelyn Waugh to review books, Osbert Lancaster and Hugh Casson to write on art and architecture respectively, and A. J. A. Symonds, author of "The Quest for Corvo," to review restaurants. There was a motoring column signed "Supercharger" and pieces on such neglected sports as wrestling and snooker. The novelist Pamela Hansford Johnson took on croquet ("a small but reverent gallery followed the game, which is just as jolly to watch as chess") and the poet Louis MacNeice wrote learnedly and anonymously about a dog show.

"Kerry Blues," he states, "do not look themselves at all when they are pruned like Airdeales." He enjoyed the sight of 21 Newfoundlanders walking about like sofas but except for the pleasingly grumpy Tibetan mastiff found other Tibetan breeds "what you would expect from a country where people are holy and never undress." He decided he rather liked Afghans ("I revised my opinion that these are essentially ludicrous dogs — baboons dressed up in pyjamas") and ignored the dundogs because "their praises are printed in that eternity where stuffed trout swim in glass cases and it is always the 12th of August."

Other contributors included Rose Macaulay, William Empson, Cyril Connolly, John Betjeman and Constant Lambert, with short stories from V. S. Pritchett and Paul Morand, poetry by Siegfried Smith, drawings by "Paul Crum" (Roger Pettitward), who died at Dunkirk, and theater reviews by Elizabeth Bowen, who shows a novelist's insights ("Richard III" is a "terrific play about a handicapped person getting even with life") and who has a damnable habit of omitting playwrights' names.

The anthology is an invaluable period piece: there is an edginess to its frivolity, and to its liveliness an inevitable dying fall. Some of it is awful and labored but then as the epigraph in the first issue, quoting Groucho Marx, said, "All the jokes can't be good."

"We live in stirring times and relish but little," Peter Fleming wrote in one of his diary notes. "We met the other day a journalist of some note who epitomized the current situation neatly enough. 'None of us,' he said, 'will live to see another Silly Season.'" For the magazine, this turned out to be true.

Night and Day was done in by Shirley Temple, whose studio turned litigious over a Graham Greene review. Greene's film reviews for Night and Day and for The Spectator deserve to be collected in a book and were in 1972 ("The Pleasure Dome," published by Oxford University Press).

His taste may be thought odd. He found that Hitchcock had "an inadequate sense of reality," confessed to "a kind of perverse

passion for Miss Maureen O'Sullivan (she satisfies a primeval instinct for a really nice girl)" and couldn't bear Garbo. He described her film "Marie Walewska" as afloat in "the awful ocean of American vulgarity and good taste (they are the same thing)," and began his review:

"She is, of course, the finest filly of them all. And yet a dreadful inner always falls upon me before a new Garbo film. It is rather like reading 'Sartor Resartus' — Carlyle is a great writer, but need one — now — this week . . . he's waited half a century: he can afford to wait a little longer."

Garbo is a great actress, Greene says, "but what dull films they make for her, hardly movies at all so retarded are they by her haggard equine reanimations, the slow consummation of her noble adulteries. She is a Hooray in a world of Yahoos, but being Yahoos ourselves, we sometimes yearn for less exalted passions, for people who sin for recognizable reasons, because it's pleasurable. It's a bawdy planet."

NO good, clearly, could come from Greene's seeing a Shirley Temple picture, and none did. He saw in the adroitly manipulated tiny moppet an adult sexuality: "In 'Captain January' she wore trousers with the mature suggestiveness of a Dietrich; her neat and well-developed rump twisted in the tunic, her eyes had a sidelong searching coquetry. Now in 'Wee Willie Winkie' wearing short kilts, she is a complete toady."

Lord knows what a complete toady is, but the review was enough to offend 20th Century-Fox, who felt Greene was suggesting they had procured little Miss Temple for immoral purposes. All hell broke loose. The libel settlement cost \$3,500 (Fox was cruel enough to insist that \$500 come from Greene's own pocket), which was more than a new magazine, however successful and promising, could afford. Night and Day, the feast of fun, closed in December 1937, after a scant six months of life.

It was a sad blow to frivolity, but there was to be no more of that anyway. Greene, who had completed nine novels, of which two remained unpublished and two others were later suppressed, was deprived of any hopes he might have entertained of financial security but was free to wind up work on his first great book, "Brighton Rock," which was published in 1938. His review of "Wee Willie Winkie" is reprinted in the "Night and Day" anthology with a black-bordered note explaining that it is included for historical reasons only and without any intention of further maligning the good name of Mrs. Shirley Temple Black. As Groucho said, "All the jokes can't be good."

MARY BLUME

use. We shall try to do it intelligently, and that, if possible, being smart, famous, combsury or it seems there were two-shmen. But what we actually stand for, we don't know."

In a time of deeply committed little magazines, just trying not to take stands was a faint and doomed attempt. Reality conitly intruded — Spanish Civil War, the thibition in Germany of "Degenerate Art," ipes taken at both Right and Left — but ght and Day's hope was to be frivolous, to use. Anything that wishes to be frivolous certain to be short-lived and Night and y closed, sadly, within the year for the est of reasons.

A facsimile anthology of Night and Day s published in London this winter by atto and Windus, who also brought out original. The introduction is by Christoer Hawtree, the preface by Graham eene, who writes, "On 1 July, 1937, when ght and Day appeared on the bookstalls 'the first time, the shadow was very dark d that perhaps accounts for the rather enous determination of the editors. John rks and myself, to make the weekly lively d amusing at all costs."

Harold Nicolson thought the project abhor because the English could be funny, in opinion, but never witty. "I think End should face the fact that the best she do in the way of jokes is Punch and bert and Sullivan," he predicted and was og. Soon Virginia Woolf was reporting d John Maynard Keynes's wife found The w Statesman hopeless and preferred ght and Day. Nancy Mitford offered a ce and was turned down; so was Henry lce. Greene's choice of regular columnists was ious and inspired. He got the art world

Dyed to our own shade of blue, we have all entirely new form of silk facing made for our dress clothes. Though to the casual eye it appears no different to the ordinary ribbed facing, its design blends into the line of our tails and double breasted dinner jacket, and enhances the majority of figures.

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advertisement from an issue of Night and Day.

Hard Times for U. S. Orchestras

by Will Crutchfield

NEW YORK — The symphony orchestra in America, outwardly gleaming and efficient, is inwardly adrift. Buffeted by a generation of unprecedented change, the institution that once stood as the unquestioned pinnacle of musical activity has emerged with its cultural identity fundamentally altered.

The impact of those changes is now being felt with special force, as the musicians whose values were formed before the long playing record and the jet plane relinquish that influence they still retain. The traditional audience is in disarray, and with it the subscription system. The new American orchestra is a professionally managed business rather than the instrument of an inspired dictator; is quite explicitly a museum and not the exponent of a living tradition; is more the reliable producer of an identifiable marketable product and less — relatively less — a dabbler in the mysterious alchemy of art.

It has also developed a nagging gap between assets and income, lost its social cachet and fallen significantly behind its European counterpart in the recording industry.

Finally and paradoxically, it brings more great music to more thousands of listeners with each passing year — and at the same time the fundamental artistic validity of its work is increasingly under challenge.

The postwar developments that have shaped these new realities are familiar. Effective unionization has dramatically improved musicians' income, job security and working conditions. The "major" orchestras (the American Symphony Orchestra League places 34 in this category) have moved over the past decade or so to 52-week contracts, adding hundreds of performances and altering profoundly the character of an ensemble's working life.

Jet travel has allowed major music directors to diversify their activities, reducing by half or more the time devoted to their own orchestras — while at the same time the orchestras are adding summer seasons in which the music directors often do not participate. Meanwhile, the era in which vital new orchestral works were regularly introduced and accepted as standards has receded far enough into the past to be unremembered by most musicians.

Perpetual expansion has also had wide-ranging financial implications, and brought an enormous development of the orchestra's non-artistic activities. Now there are marketing staffs with sophisticated new techniques, administrators who shoulder many of the decisions once made by music directors, highly developed fund-raising operations which exploit resources far beyond the high-society patronage and earned income that once sufficed.

One immediate new reality is that income is not keeping pace with organizational growth. Some "majors" are having problems filling the house, and some are showing deficits, a rare occurrence even six years ago. The combined deficit of American orchestras is said now to top \$10 million.

A hefty chunk of that is owned by a few ensembles for whom costs and income have gone fairly seriously out of phase. The Baltimore Symphony, for example, fell about \$1 million short last year, and its accumulated deficit is over twice that (the annual budget is \$9 million).

"I see a strong pattern," said John Gidwitz, the orchestra's executive director, "of labor settlements that aren't really justifiable on the basis of the financial status of the orchestra, the cost of living, or anything else but a built-up momentum. Orchestras are very aware of what's signed elsewhere — and in orchestras that have traditionally paid more, players are very zealous to preserve the differential, because in a way salary establishes a pecking order. If someone were to argue that the problems are largely a result of unjustified settlements, I'd have a hard time refuting that."

"I think there was a kind of honeymoon period in the late seventies when orchestras could meet the rising labor demands by reaching into endowments," says Philip Hart, a former orchestra administrator and author of "Orpheus in the New World," a landmark 1973 study of American orchestras. "They may have said what you always say when you use your capital — this is something to bridge the transitional period, until we can generate the income to make it on our own," he said, "but that day has never

arrived. It's a tremendously unhealthy situation."

Meanwhile, the charitable dollar that helps meet rising costs is under new pressure, both from federal cuts and from competition within the arts world. Among a new generation of potential donors, as likely to buy popular-music records and attend the ballet as to go to the symphony, orchestras have quite recently lost both a hard-to-quantify share of contributed income and the social niche they once occupied in American cities.

With it they have lost the subscription audience that treated the symphony as a weekly part of life. "An observant player," the conductor Michael Tilson Thomas recalls, "once told me, 'I used to be that anyone who was anyone in society was at these concerts. The women came to be seen, the men came to make certain kinds of business contacts.' That's certainly been split up."

Orchestras have responded by splitting up subscriptions to match. Detroit, for instance, now offers series of 24, 12, 8 or 6 concerts. Cleveland sells 3s, 6s, 12s, 15s and 24s.

The U. S. symphony orchestra has developed a nagging gap between costs and income, lost its social cachet and fallen significantly behind its European counterpart in the recording industry.

Minnesota has a whole group of separately and colorfully promoted four-concert "samplers." And most ensembles report that the majority of their subscribers, especially new ones, choose the smaller categories.

The split-subscription system increases enormously the work of juggling, coordinating and balancing of repertory and soloists within the season. It also increases the burden on each concert to be salable: A 24-week subscription will absorb an adventurous or experimental program that would sink the sales of a five-concert mini-series. And the decision about that concert is now less likely to be made by a musician and more likely to be made by the management.

"They're all very taken now with marketing research," says Thomas, who sees many of the majors on a regular guest basis, "a field about which I have the gravest doubts. I remember proposing a terrific combination of Sibelius, Janacek and Ives. These are not fringe composers. But it was rejected as too esoteric."

The orchestras know what their audiences want: "More Masterpieces," cries the first page of the Pittsburgh Symphony's lavish subscription brochure, leading off its list with Beethoven's Fifth. (A market survey had determined that audiences thought past programs were too esoteric and "didn't use the full orchestra enough.") "Rediscover the Classics," suggests the Rochester Philharmonic.

THE fragmented system has tended to turn an orchestral season into something more like the smorgasbord of a miscellaneous concert series — a parade of soloists and guest conductors to choose from, giving concerts in which an orchestra participates. It is hardly surprising to see the next step of diversification into miscellaneous concert promotion: Even the Chicago Symphony now sells major non-orchestral concerts, and offers Daniel Barenboim's Beethoven sonata cycle in its own subscription brochure. In Rochester, Broadway road companies are brought in under the Philharmonic's auspices.

And along with marketing research, meanwhile, comes marketing itself, the tone of which troubles many observers. It has been a long time since Leopold Stokowski shocked conservatives by shaking hands with Mickey Mouse in "Fantasia." With ever-growing aggressiveness, orchestras are turning to the techniques and tone of commercial advertising. In Pittsburgh (where subscriptions fell from near sellout levels to some 68 percent of capacity over the last five years), the new mini-subscriptions have titles like "The Smart Set," "Midweek Escape" and "The Big Dozen." The Cleveland Orchestra pitches "Experience . . . Excitement . . . Eloquence . . . Enjoyment . . . Encore," with lots of color and lively graphics. Conductors are posed in sweaters;

tras; when such an orchestra does not record consistently it is in trouble both fiscally and artistically.

But as record production has become more economically parious, record companies have become increasingly reluctant to swallow the large differential between American and European recording fees. A standard symphonic work done in three sessions, exclusive of conductor's fees, costs a little under \$20,000 in London and four times that in Philadelphia, according to Angel Records.

Exacerbating this problem has been the ever-increasing mobility of conductors, which makes it easier to record the star music director of an American orchestra with a European ensemble, as was hardly ever feasible for Reiner, Szell, Munch or Ormandy during their American directorates. As conductors and orchestras have become less firmly linked to one another, it has become clear that the recording industry's allegiance is to the conductors.

"If Riccardo Muti went to the New York Philharmonic," says John Patrick, Angel's vice president for artists and repertory, "we would absolutely be making lots of records with the New York Philharmonic." As it stands, nobody is making lots of records of the Philharmonic, whose music director, Zubin Mehta, is said not to be a strong seller.

"The future of American orchestral recording," says Angel's president Brown Meggs, "depends on the orchestras making themselves more economically available." A new development here is joint assumption by the orchestra and the record company of the musicians' high recording fees in return for a royalty on profits — risk sharing, in other words. "In 1976 this was unheard of," says Meggs. "In England, all recording is still on a flat-fee basis. But more and more American orchestras are sharing the cost."

The bottom line still is, or should be, musical quality. More than one observer has wondered whether complaints about standard programming might not evaporate if standard repertory were played in a fully satisfying way — but serious doubts about musical content of performances have deepened dramatically in the past few years. There is a pervasive sense that symphony orchestras are no longer at the center of musical life.

David Hamilton, a respected and unsensationalist critic, wrote a few years ago in *Keynote* magazine that "our major orchestras are particularly distressing: except under a few special guest conductors, they don't seem to be able to play Mozart or Beethoven or Brahms symphonies these days in any meaningful way at all."

That such a statement could be made is in itself a bit shocking. Yet many prominent musicians react not with shock but with rueful acknowledgment of the concern. "We no longer know whether what we're doing is

Continued on page 9

TRAVEL

Taking in Barbados, in Two Phases

by Robert W. Stock

THE British have left their mark on Barbados. The language is English, the sport is cricket, the driving is on the left, politics is taken very seriously. Barbadians are proud of their hard-won struggle for national independence. But on this most easterly of Caribbean isles, politics gets a special spin.

One sunny noontime, a boisterous crowd had gathered outside the big, coral Parliament buildings, just off Trafalgar Square and within sight of Lord Nelson's statue. When a cabinet minister's car drove into the courtyard, the crowd cheered him to the skies. Then Prime Minister Bernard St. John arrived, and a group of women greeted him with song. "I just called to say, I love you."

That blend of good humor and personal pride is encountered wherever visitors travel in Barbados, along the sidewalks of its bustling capital, Bridgetown, and on the narrow, winding roads of the interior. Car horns toot constantly, not in anger over traffic jams but in greeting. Barbadians, or Bajans, as they call themselves, never miss a chance to wave, shout, whistle in acknowledgement of the wonder of seeing an acquaintance.

Their response to a stranger is more subdued, of course. But over several days of driving, with little help from the local maps, I must have asked directions of 75 Bajans, from teen-agers on bikes to elderly people on

benches. Never did I receive anything less than a smile and advice willingly supplied. Barbados has all of the requisites tourists demand of a tropical island: sun, soft breezes, endless beaches, starry nights. But it offers something else quite rare in some parts of the Caribbean: a population that seems to accept the presence of strangers with good cheer.

A visit to a Caribbean island tends to split neatly into two phases. Your first days are spent in a state of collapse, sprawled on the beach or alongside the pool. Meals are consumed at the hotel or somewhere within easy walking distance. Then, property — or painfully — sunburned, with energy levels rising, you feel the urge to explore.

I spent Phase One at the Tamarind Cove Hotel on Barbados's western coast, on the Caribbean side, where most of the dozens of resorts are concentrated; the east coast faces the stormy Atlantic. There are more elaborate places to stay, including the luxurious Sand Lord's Castle, once home to a notorious pirate captain. And there are a host of apartments and apartment hotels available. But the Tamarind Cove had a full measure of the amenities at a price I could more or less afford.

Which is to say, the food is adequate (you don't go to the Caribbean for gourmet fare); the atmosphere, friendly; the 87 rooms, comfortable; the water sports, extensive. The island, surrounded by coral reefs, is a happy hunting ground for snorkelers, and the hotel's long waterfront is alive with wind surfers and water skiers.

Only one section of the seafloor, however, is approved for swimming — an area kept free of sea urchins. I discovered this fact too late. But 24 hours after stepping on one of the spiny creatures, I was back on the tennis court, courtesy of the hotel's barman, who applied cool lime juice and a dollop of excruciatingly hot candle wax to my wounds.

WHEN Phase Two arrived, I set out for Bridgetown, where 100,000 of the island's 260,000 residents live. The streets were busy with shoppers, many of them headed for the huge indoor Cheap-side Market, with its fruit-and-vegetable stands. (At first glance, prices seemed exorbitant, but not so — the Barbadian dollar is pegged at half the value of the U.S. dollar.) Schoolchildren in blue-and-white uniforms threaded their way through the throngs — Barbados has the highest literacy rate in the Caribbean. Fishing boats and small merchant ships plied the harbor.

Down the street from Parliament is St. Nicholas Abbey.



St. Nicholas Abbey.

Michael's Cathedral, with its vaulted ceiling and an acre of wooden pews. The plaques on its walls and the tombs in its cemetery offer a quick course in the history of this tiny island, half the size of New York City. Inside, for example, there is a tribute to Mrs. Laetitia Austin: "This amiable and accomplished woman arrived from England in Sept. 1801 and was removed by a Fever Nov. the 19th following." In the graveyard are the remains of such departed leaders as Sir Granville Adams, the black man who became Barbados's first prime minister.

Barbados was under British dominion from the time of its settlement in 1627 until its independence in 1966. In the early years, sugar cane, farmed by slaves brought over from Africa, made the island the richest of all Britain's colonies in the New World. The slaves were freed in 1834, and gradually their descendants — 90 percent of the population — have taken over the political reins.

Bridgetown's museum has daylight visiting hours, but its stuffy rooms can be ex-

plored in the evening as part of a twice-a-week show on the premises. "1627 and All That" turned out to be a mildly entertaining historical revue whipped up for the tourist trade, complete with colorful costumes and lively dancers. A buffet dinner was part of the package, providing limitless quantities of such specialties as plantain, fried flying fish and calypso chicken. The museum has an eclectic collection — moths, porcelain, prints, costumes. Here, a series of rooms furnished in the style of a 19th-century plantation owner; there, a room full of sketches of slave life by an 18th-century artist.

Most of the sites and sights of Barbados can be seen in a day's drive with one of several touring companies, in a taxi or rental car. But those who enjoy poking around should schedule two days, which allows time for a leisurely lunch and a swim. I rented a compact car, obtained my \$15 visitor's driving license and headed for the hills. On the left-hand side of the road, of course, and with care. Winding two-lane roads lead past sugar-cane fields and through tiny villages, along empty east coast beaches lined with palm trees.

At the most elaborate of the island's tourist sites, Harrison's Cave, the radio in the visitors' center was playing "Love on the Rocks" as vacationers lined up for a brief slide show and then climbed aboard a tram. The next half-hour was spent below ground, rolling slowly among limestone stalactites and stalagmites glowing in red and green lights, listening to the guide hail the wonders of "The Village" (the stalagmites look like buildings) or "The Cascade Pool" (fed by a 40-foot-high waterfall), and dodging occasional drippings from the ceilings.

Andromeda Gardens offers another kind of natural wonder. Endless paths wander through a fairy-tale landscape blooming with gorgeous exotic plants from the world over: orchids in every color of the spectrum, frangipani and bougainvillea, ylang-ylang and eucalyptus from Australia. The glowing red and yellow wild banana was velvety to the touch. The foot-and-a-half-long caiman from India was furry.

The style of the gardens is half their charm: the sudden stone archways, the quiet, hidden pools with accents of pink and blue waterlilies, the pots of greenery hanging here and there. A visit is like happening upon an extraordinary private garden, which it is — the result of 30 years of collecting and nurturing by the owner of the estate, Iris Barnum.

A few minutes' drive from the gardens is the Atlantis Hotel, where I lunched on the



The beach at Hastings, on the west coast.

balcony, watching the fishing boats come in and gorging on delicate, crusty spinach balls, pumpkin fritters and kingfish, topped off by a tangy pumpkin pie.

Atop Chalky Mount, farther up the Atlantic coast, there is a bumpy road lined with pottery cottages and pottery children eager for custom. Some of the potters have been firing up their kilns for 30 years. The Coral Island shop nearby is a very different matter: big, modern, checkbook with vases and ashtrays and souvenirs. The workers give brief lectures and demonstrations of their craft.

THERE are other historic sites. St. Nicholas Abbey, for example, is the island's oldest house, built before 1660. Visitors can watch a film that shows the island as it was a half-century ago, and then take a guided tour past remnants of a past age — an 1810 dinner service, a 200-year-old wine cooler. Something for everyone's dining room: a centuries-old reading chair that smacks of Rube Goldberg, complete with adjustable back and metal arms that bring reading books and drinks and food within a gentleman's easy reach. And there are other scenic spots to sample, in-

cluding Welchman Hall Gully, where visitors stroll through a tropical jungle.

Eventually, though, even the most curious-at-heart begins to overdose on history and nature and it's time to return to basics. Food, for instance. After the bland fare at my hotel, I tried a few restaurants. My favorite was Reid's, an open-air establishment that nicely, if expensively, combined local specialties with European cuisine. If you go, reserve a table on the raised platform and try the fresh fish.

The Ship Inn is the place for a snack (homemade meat pies), a beer and some lively talk in the atmosphere of an English pub. Talk turns to singalongs four nights a week when musical combos perform. And if you're still running on Phase Two energy, you can dance until all hours at the Boatyard, a funky outdoor club beside the sea.

The chances are, though, what you'll remember most about Barbados is not the night life, the food or the sightseeing. Those lazy, sun-drenched days beside the sea are what you go there for, and they're certainly memorable. Still, I remember best what I had expected least: the fun of visiting an island where I was made to feel welcome.

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JANUARY CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).

CONCERTS — Jan. 1: Vienna Symphony, Georges Pretre conductor, "Wiener Singakademie" (Beethoven).

Jan. 11, 12: "Wiener Kammerorchester," Herbert Prikopa, conductor, Ola Rudner violin (Vivaldi).

Jan. 21: Vienna Symphony, Ricardo Chailly conductor, Radu Lupu piano (Rossini, Beethoven, Schumann).

Jan. 27: ORF Symphony Orchestra, "Wiener Singakademie," Yehudi Menuhin conductor (Furtwängler).

Jan. 30: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Guido Aymone-Marsan conductor, Radovan Vlatkovic horn (Mozart).

RECESSIONS — Jan. 1: Elisabeth Leonskaja piano, (Josef Strauss).

Jan. 13: Leonid Brumberg piano (Liszt).

Jan. 15: Heinrich Schiff violoncello, Rudolf Buchbinder piano (Beethoven).

Jan. 16: Hans Petermann piano (Schubert).

Jan. 22: Garrick Ohlsson piano (Schubert, Haydn, Wuerinen, Weber, Barber).

Jan. 23: "Haydn Trio" (Schumann, Brahms).

Jan. 28: "Liederabend" Gundula Janowitz soprano, Peter Waters piano (Hindemith).

CONCERTS — Jan. 2: Hungarian Philharmonic, Kurt Rapf conductor (Beethoven).

Jan. 6: Czechoslovak Philharmonic, Guntar Lehmann conductor.

Jan. 11, 12: Vienna Philharmonic, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Bruckner).

Jan. 14: "Wurttemberg" Chamber Orchestra, Jorg Farber conductor, Martha Argerich, soloist.

Jan. 17: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Lothar Zagrosek conductor, Paul Badura-Skoda piano (Beethoven).

Jan. 29, 30: Vienna Symphony, Garcia Navarro conductor (Brahms, Mendelssohn).

RECESSIONS — Jan. 9, 11: "Liederabend," Jose van Dam soloist, Claude van den Cyden piano (Schumann, Poulenc, Iber).

Jan. 15, 17: "Kochel-Quartett" (Schmidt, Beethoven, Mozart).

Jan. 16: "Klavierabend," (Liszt, Schittelsmayr).

Jan. 31: "Sonatabend," Angelica May violoncello, Ivan Klansky piano (Brahms, Bach, Martinu, R. Strauss).

Staatsooper (tel: 53.24.45).

Jan. 1, 6: "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss).

Jan. 4: "Der Rosenkavalier" (Strauss).

Jan. 5, 8, 12: "Macbeth" (Verdi).

Jan. 14, 18: "Die Zauberflute" (Mozart).

Jan. 16, 20: "Faust" (Gounod).

Jan. 28, 31: "Tosca" (Puccini).

BALLET — Jan. 10, 13, 17: Letzte Lieder/Joseph Legendre.

Jan. 21, 24, 30: "Don Quixote" (Mozart).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 26: "Kandinsky in Paris" (Kandinsky).

OPERA — Jan. 1, "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss).

Jan. 2, "Hansel und Gretel" (Humperdinck).

Jan. 4, 12, 15: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

MUSICAL — Jan. 11: "My Fair Lady" (Loewe).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Cirque Royal, (tel: 218.20.15).

OPERA — To Jan. 5: "La Chauve-Souris" (Béart/Strauss).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).

CONCERTS — London Symphony Orchestra — Dec. 31, Jan. 1: "New Year Viennese Evening" John Georgiadis conductor/violin (I. Strauss).

Jan. 2, 4: London Symphony Orchestra, James Paul conductor, Augustin Dumay violin.

Jan. 5: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Paul Freeman conductor, Einar Henning Smeybe piano (Rossini, Handel, Grieg).

Jan. 11: "Gala Night of Gilbert & Sullivan" (John Burrows conductor, Sally Gilpin choreographer).

Jan. 15: BBC Symphony Orchestra, David Atherton conductor, John Lill piano (Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninov).

Jan. 23: City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Simon Rattle conductor, Peter Donohoe piano, Tristan Munnell oboe maracas (Maurice Messiaen).

Jan. 25: London Symphony Orchestra, Mediant Rostropovich conductor (Beethoven).

Jan. 26: "Opera Gala Night," London Concert Orchestra, David Coleman conductor, Josephine Barstow soprano (Rossini, Verdi, Mascagni, Wagner).

Jan. 30: London Symphony Orchestra, Richard Williams conductor, Jorge Bolet piano (Rossini, Barber, Liszt).

Jan. 31: Philharmonia Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin conductor, Elgar Kuo violin (Béart, Tchaikovsky, Elgar).

CINEMA — Jan. 13-26: Kurosawa Retrospective.

EXHIBITION — Festival of Traditional Japanese Culture — "Tokyo: Tradition in Japan Today." To Jan. 26: "Nihonga" (Japanese painting). "Tokyo Lifestyle" (photographs).

To Feb. 26: "The Japanese Garden: Its Beauty and Tradition." To Jan. 26: "Matthew Smith."

MUSICAL — Dec. 30: "The Pirates of Penzance" (Gilbert & Sullivan).

THEATER — Royal Shakespeare Company — Jan. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18: "Othello" (Shakespeare).

Jan. 10, 11, 15, 16, 31: "As You Like It" (Shakespeare).

Jan. 23-25, 27-30: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Shakespeare).

Jan. 2-4, 6-9, 13, 14: "Les Liasons Dangereuses" (Hampton).

Jan. 10, 11, 15, 16, 31: "Melons" (Pomerance).

Jan. 22-28, 30: "Philistines" (Goetz).

Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).

EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 23: "Homage to Barcelona." To Feb. 16: "Torres-Garcia: Grid Pattern-Sign."

London Coliseum (tel: 836.01.11).

OPERA — English National Opera — Jan. 2, 8, 11, 14, 18, 23, 28: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).

24, 25: "Mrs. Warren's Profession" (Shaw).

Jan. 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18: "The Duchess of Malfi" (Webster).

Dec. 31, Jan. 1, 2, 14, 15, 24, 25: "The Cherry Orchard" (Chekov).

Jan. 3, 4, 20, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29: "The Road to Mecca" (Fugard).

EXHIBITION — From Jan. 16: "Reynolds."

Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 5: "Kurt Schwitters."

Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).

EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 2: "Beatrix Potter: The V&A Collection."

To Jan. 26: "Hats from India."

To May 25: "British Watercolours."

FRANCE

MONTPELLIER, Opera (tel: 63.11.11).

OPERA — Dec. 30, 31: "Ciboulette" (de Flers, de Croisset).

NICE, Acropolis — EXPOSITION — To Jan. 13: "Raoul Dufy."

PARIS

Hotel Meidien (tel: 758.12.30).

JAZZ — To Jan. 18: Joe Newman.

Maison de Victor Hugo (tel: 42.72.66).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 31: "Victor Hugo's Drawings."

Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 5: "Vera Szekely," "Modern Masters"

from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection."

Musée Carnavalet (tel: 47.72.21.13).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Eugène Bija."

To Jan. 6: "La Gloire de Victor Hugo."

Musée du Louvre (tel: 46.39.26).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Le Bon & Versailles."

Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 12: "Art in West Germany, 1945-85."

Philharmonie (tel: 254.88.01).

CONCERTS — Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra — Jan. 4, 5: Colin Davis conductor (Stravinsky, Tippett).

Jan. 7, 8: Christoph von Dohnanyi conductor, Mitsuko Uchida soloist (Mozart, Schubert).

Jan. 10, 11: Christoph von Dohnanyi conductor, Salvatore Accardo soloist (Joh. Seb. Dvorak).

Jan. 14, 15: Bernard Haitink conductor, Horacio Guiterrez, Jorg Baumann, Klaus Stoll (Gustav Mahler).

Jan. 25, 26: Herbert von Karajan conductor, Yo Yo Ma soloist (Schubert, Strauss).

Jan. 30, 31: Lorin Maazel conductor, Yo Yo Ma soloist, (Dvorak, Sibelius).

COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81).

OPERA — Jan. 1, 8, 11: "A Masked Ball" (Verdi).

Jan. 4, 18: "Zar und Zimmermann" (Lortzing).

Jan. 10: "Elektra" (Strauss).

STUTTGART, Staatstheater, (tel: 203.20).

BALLET — Jan. 1-5: "Wiederkehr" (Albany, Mendelssohn).

Jan. 21, 22: "Vergessenes Land" (Kilian, Britten), "Brouillards" (Cranko, Debussy), "Le Sacre du Printemps" (Tcheli, Stravinsky).

OPERA — Jan. 10: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).

Jan. 16, 26: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).

OPERA — Jan. 1-5: "The Merry Widow" (Léhar).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Akademie der Künste, (tel: 391.10.31).

RECITAL — Jan. 22: Alan Marks

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).

EXHIBITION — From Jan. 3: "Turner Watercolours."

To Jan. 5: "The Christmas Story." National Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21).

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 5: "Bela Uitz. Prints 1920-1923." From Jan. 11: "American Images."

MONACO

MONTE-CARLO, Opera de Monte-Carlo (tel: 50.76.54).

BALLET — Dec. 30: "Jours Tranquilles" (D'Aal, Canteleube). "Steps After Dawn" (Halgren, Mendelssohn), "Life Circles" (Ammann, Adams).

Dec. 31: "Pas de Six de la Vivandière" (St. Léon, Pugn), "Giselle" (Lacotte, Adams).

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).

CONCERTS — Jan. 3: Concertgebouw Orchestra, chamber music series (Beethoven).

Jan. 4: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor, (Martinau, Schubert).

Jan. 9: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Lucas Vis conductor, Yuri Bashmet, violin.

Jan. 10, 13, 14: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Emmanuel Krivine conductor, Stephen Bish, op-Kovacs, piano (Mozart).

Jan. 11: Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra, Lev Markiz conductor.

RECESSIONS — Jan. 10: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).

Jan. 16, 26: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).

OPERA — Jan. 1-5: "The Merry Widow" (Léhar).

Jan. 19: Jorge Bolet, piano (Chopin).

Jan. 29: "Trio di Milano" (Hayden, Rihm, Brahms).

Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 26: "The Age of Velasquez." To Jan. 12: "Amsterdam Inside and Out."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Isidore."

Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).

To Jan. 7: "Contrasts of Form, Geometric Abstract Art 1910-1980."

SAN FRANCISCO, Museum of Modern Art (tel: 863.88.00).

EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 9: "Elmer Bischoff 1947-1985." From Jan. 23: "Paul Klee: Figurative Graphics from the Djerassi Collection."

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Traveling and Safety, Dollars and Cents

by Paul Grimes

JEW YORK — First, in June, it was the hijacking of Trans World Airlines Flight 847 leaving Athens. Then it was the earthquake in the Atlantic and the hijacking of the cruise ship Achille Lauro off Alexandria, Egypt; volcanic eruption in Colombia, and the sinking of an Egyptian airliner and the sinking of the plane on Malta. After the other, these tragic events had worldwide attention. And as they raised questions about the safety of coming in certain parts of the world and the travel industry might best cope with it.

Both the industry and the consumer, questions involve a lot of dollars and cents. Cruise companies and tour operators cannot stay in business without steady business. They schedule their tours many months, even years, in advance. For a company to cancel a cruise or to discourage hotel patronage because of a natural disaster, terrorism or political unrest could spell financial ruin. A tour operator, for example, would not only lose the tour but would also have to pay back the tour operator and the companies for whose facilities he had booked.

His issue has attracted substantial attention both inside and outside the travel industry. Several disasters have occurred this year, including terrorism, which is inevitably affecting tourism. As one caution, Attorney General Robert Bork of New York state announced in March that he would introduce a bill in the legislature next month to require travel agents and tour operators to provide full disclosure to consumers if terrorism, natural disasters, epidemics, strikes, riots, boycotts, international political conflicts disrupt plans.

His proposed legislation, believed to be first of its kind in the industry, was introduced by Assistant Attorney General Stephen J. Mendel. "We're not saying the industry is at fault, but we have to spread the risk," Mendel said in a telephone interview. "The industry should bear the risk through insurance or self-insurance or possibly through raising the cost of travel."

Mendel said he expected many reasons for the legislation to be clear cut, but that there were some hazy areas. "I don't have the answer to that," he said. "We don't want to go to clear cases and stupid cases in between, and there are courts going to have to determine who's right."

A spot check of five major tour operators showed a lack of uniformity in how they deal with hijackings beyond their control. Alexander W. Harp, president of General Tours of New York, said, "We're just as dumbfounded by this dimension that's entered international travel as the traveler is. We're geared to deal with a safe world, and all of a sudden the world is no longer safe."

Harp, who is chairman of the government affairs committee of the United States Travel Operators Association, said that in all his traveling, he has seen "we work closely with the State Department and guidance from the respective country on the gravity of the situation." Constantine Coucouvatos, president of the United States Travel Operators Association, said that in all his traveling, he has seen "we work closely with the State Department and guidance from the respective country on the gravity of the situation."

How the industry copes, or not, with disaster

consumers, although just after the TWA hijacking the lines tended to waive penalties. Late fall and winter tours of Greece, however, do not include cruises, he said, so refunds following the Egyptian hijacking could be more generous. One way to offset penalties is to buy trip cancellation or interruption insurance, which is widely available through travel agencies. Until recently, it usually paid off only if the traveler or a close relative became critically ill or died, but some policies have been broadened to cover such "unforeseen circumstances" as hijackings, defaults in the travel industry, jury duty or storms or traffic jams that result in missed departures.

Premiums range from about \$5 to \$35.50 per \$100 of coverage, but costs could rise substantially because of high payout rates. Read the conditions carefully, however, before you buy any such insurance, and be sure that the amount you get will cover any contingency.

Some major tour operators, such as Maunpattour of Lawrence, Kansas, and Tauck Tours of Westport, Connecticut, have their own plans that, for a fee of \$25, allow travelers to cancel without penalty for almost any reason. A perennial question is whether, in the aftermath of a natural disaster, it is the responsibility of a tour operator, travel agent or airline to notify a potential traveler that conditions at a destination may not be normal. A typical consumer complaint was that of Lois Jocham of Nutley, New Jersey, who said that last year, when she and her husband, Peter, arrived at Mullet Bay in St. Maarten, they found considerable damage at their hotel and disruption in the area from a hurricane three weeks earlier. She said they should have been forewarned.

The company selling the tour package, GoGo Tours of Paramus, New Jersey, offered the couple a \$160 refund and a 20 percent discount on a future vacation package "as a gesture of good will," but it disclaimed responsibility. In a telephone interview, Michael Norton, GoGo's vice president for operations, said hurricane news is usually widely covered by broadcasts and newspapers, and "if I am a client going to St. Maarten, I'd pick up the phone and call the tourist board of that island or my travel agent and find out the details." "We don't know about conditions at a hotel unless the hotel contacts us," he said, "and when we do know we try and warn travel agents. But 9 out of 10 hotels don't volunteer this information unless they're really in bad shape."

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TRAVEL Eating in Barcelona: Catalan and Worldly

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

BARCELONA — Barcelona's restaurants — like the city itself — are Catalan, Iberian and cosmopolitan. They offer not only Catalan dishes but regional cooking from all over Spain, as well as South America, Europe and Asia. For the night owl, there are more than a dozen places that stay open after midnight, including El Dragón at 61 Paseo de Gracia, which stays open for eating until 5:30 A.M. Barcelona is deserted on weekends so finding places to eat on Sundays can be a problem, although local entertainment guides run a list of those that stay open.

Getting Catalans to agree on their best restaurants can be another problem. Everyone has a favorite and they all seem to be different, although many agree that some of the best Catalan cooking is found at Agut d'Avignon, nestled in a modest corner of the Barrio Gotico, the oldest part of the city. Mercè Giral, the owner, and Julián Telleria, the chef, have traveled the world as members of the World Gastronomic Council offering some of the specialties that have won awards for this restaurant.

The menu, while not large is divided between Catalan and French dishes. On the Catalan side, one particularly intriguing first course is a plump little hollowed-out winter squash baked in the oven with a mixture of smoked herring, Gruyère, cherry and fresh cream. Or there is spinach cooked with raisins and pine nuts. During the fall and winter there is always game on the menu — wild boar with raspberry sauce or partridge paté.

Catalan cooking often consists of a mixture of the sweet and the salty. For the main course you can try duck with figs, goose with pears, or prawns with a garlic sauce. There is always *rap romanès* (lotte or monkfish, Roman style) which according to Giral is probably one of the oldest recipes in Spain, having been served to the Roman legions. It was modified in the 16th century when the conquistadors brought back tomatoes and green peppers. The best beef in Spain is found in this region and *solomillo* (sirloin) cooked in red wine is excellent.

"If I could only eat one dessert for the rest of my life, let it be *crema Catalana*," was the way one Catalan put it. Whether the restaurant is humble or elegant, there will always be on the menu this extraordinary custard with burnt sugar and no one should leave Catalonia without trying it. At the Agut d'Avignon it is perfect, as is the *regimon com mel*, a soft pot cheese served with honey that is also a traditional dish.

In the narrow alley behind the restaurant there is an old building with a temperature-controlled wine cellar that contains some of the rarest wines of Spain. Among them are bottles of Vega Sicilia, Reserva Unica, from 1936 to 1945 (this fruity red wine is considered by many to be the most noble wine of Spain); Marques de Riscal, Reserva, 1925; Uña Albia, Reserva 1962. These wines are usually offered only at auctions, but should you like to see them, Giral will be glad to accompany you.

At the restaurant, for a white wine, the Blanc de Baldis is dry and pleasing. It is from the Penedes region in the northeast part of Catalonia, where they also make an excellent red, *Sangre de Toro* (the house red here is a good Torres). The wine list is large and includes a good selection of Rioja, Spain's most famous wine growing region. If you go to this restaurant on the first Thursday of the month you will see a big round table of very old men. They are the art critics of the city and the tradition of having lunch at the Agut d'Avignon is an old one, as is the restaurant, which has three levels of large and small dining areas, hand-painted ceilings and courteous and friendly service.

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In the last few years there has been a trend to move restaurants away from the old section of the city (due in part to the crime rate in the narrow streets and in part to the lack of parking). Luis Cruañas, one of Spain's best known chefs, has opened a second El Dorado Petit (the first one in the seaside resort of San Feliu de Guixols on the Costa Brava is one of Catalonia's most famous restaurants) in a magnificent Victorian mansion in a residential area of the city.

It is set in a garden where one can dine in the warm weather. Inside, the rooms are intimate and beautifully appointed. The waiters are solicitous and knowledgeable about the menus — the Catalans tend to be serious diners and like to know as much as possible about anything they order — and Luis Cruañas is usually on hand to offer suggestions.

The selection is large and full of interesting combinations. For starters there is an excellent vegetable paté, slightly warm brain and spinach salad or a marinated codfish salad seasoned with coriander and thyme. For the main course there are the traditional Catalan dishes like *arroz negro* (for two), a spicy rice and squid dish that uses the ink from the squid for the sauce or, *pajell al horno al estilo de los pescadores* (also only for two) a mouth-watering dish with mackerel cooked the way the fishermen of San Feliu prepared their catch, with potatoes, tomatoes and green peppers.

Then there is steak with Gorgonzola and walnuts; partridge stuffed with foie gras and truffles, and wild rabbit cooked with mushrooms and vegetables.

If one of your guests in life is the perfect strawberry tart, you can stop the search at El Dorado Petit. *Hojaldre templado de fresas de bosque* takes 15 minutes to prepare, but worth the wait. A delicate warm puff pastry crammed with wild strawberries that come from woods of Marcesme, near Barcelona, are nestled onto a subtly flavored custard sauce.

Other enticing desserts here are baked fresh figs (this also takes 15 minutes), marvelous ice creams or peeled pomegranates in muscatel wine.

The wine list includes excellent choices from all over the country. Cruañas recommends a Raimat red and a Jean Leon cabernet from the Lerida region. If you prefer sparkling wines, try a bottle of Brut Natural, Juvet y Campa, Reserva del La Familia — it is light and tart.

ANOTHER recently opened restaurant and bar that has become popular here is the Azulete. Toya Roqué, the owner and chef, has also opted for a Victorian mansion and with the help of her architect husband has turned the back garden into an indoor-outdoor dining experience. A huge, artfully designed glass structure encloses the dining room but leaves the impression that one is still outdoors. The service is rapid and each plate is a work of art.

Roqué calls her cuisine eclectic, with perhaps a bit of nouvelle cuisine. For starters, the fresh garden salad comes with thinly sliced avocados, cucumbers, tomatoes, car-



Dining area under glass at the Azulete.

Eric Bell/Thomas Hearn

rots and beets so beautifully arranged one is loath to disturb them, and artichokes stuffed with crab and covered with an excellent sauce. Then there is the chef's favorite, *tiram de sardinas*, sardines with tomatoes, eggplant, zucchini and a creamy egg sauce.

As in the other two restaurants, the menu here changes four times a year, with each season.

Main courses include steamed medallions of monkfish (*rapé*) in champagne sauce, pork sirloin with sweet and sour sauce, *palet del Ampurdan* (duck, Ampurdan style, from a region west of Barcelona famous for its cooking) breasts of duck served with a sauce of sherry vinegar and honey.

For desserts the lemon tart with unsweetened whipped cream is superb, there is rice pudding with chocolate sauce, fresh figs in honey and an excellent grape gelatin with a powdered almond sauce that would be much better if the grapes were seeded.

This restaurant has chosen as a house wine both reds and whites from the Rioja area, from the Bodegas Olara. They also offer a

sweet white wine to have with desserts, *viña Zaconia* that can be ordered either by the bottle or the glass. The wine list is extensive.

What does it cost to eat well in Barcelona? For the three establishments mentioned figures between 2,500 and 5,000 pesetas (\$18 to \$32) a person, depending on wines. All the house wines mentioned as well as many of the good Spanish wines are less than 1,000 pesetas a bottle (about \$6). First courses go from 650 to 1,800 pesetas, main courses can go from around 1,000 to 3,300, but most are under 2,000 pesetas and all the desserts are under 1,000 pesetas.

Service and taxes are included, although most people leave a small tip if the service has been good. Meals are served from 1 to 4 P.M. and 9 to 11. Reservations are necessary. All major credit cards are accepted.

AGUT D'AVIGNON, 3 Trinidad; tel: 302.60.34. Closed Sundays.
EL DORADO PETIT, 51 Dolors Monserat; tel: 204.31.53. Closed Sundays.
AZULETE, 281 Via Augusta; tel: 203.59.43. Closed Saturday nights and Sundays.

Experimental Dance Continued from page 7

trus, props were present. But even when it was literal, as a bathtub or a toilet seat "Bath Tubbing," the prosaic everyday items of real life become a springboard for a metaphoric meditation. In this solo, she scooped around the tub, wiping its rim with a towel, and shot off to the floor. She tried to sear atop the tub, to dip in an or her torso. This high drama was couched with woman-as-char, scrubbing the floor or with a virtuoso display of muscular control as the dancer used the tub for support. Finally, the tub tumbled to one side and Linke lay in it and then rolled side — unsheltered.

Unlike American psychologically oriented choreographers, Linke seems to favor an Existentialist image. The figure she embodies in each solo struggles against hopeless odds and then is resigned to her fate. A familiar Expressionist image comes to mind in "Occident-Orient" when Linke, hair over her face, moves along a beam of light, usually on her knees, and then is pulled back toward a no-man's-land. The quality of the movement is what makes such potentially trite images of interest. In "Flood," a carpet runner of light blue cloth is rolled out by the dancer's own movement until finally it is spread out into a "lake." Suddenly the entire cloth is yanked off into the wings. Again the imagery is present. Has this cloth flood, which seemed to wind around Linke's ankles like quicksand, also left her high and dry?

This kind of unanswered question is often the very point or the beauty of a dance work. But, generally speaking, the Next Wave Festival does not have to worry about being accessible. Too often, one could have wondered whether the artists on stage really knew what they were doing.

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J. S. Orchestras Continued from page 7

It says Leonard Slatkin, music director of the St. Louis Symphony, summing up a bit of speculation on the impact of the communication, recording, musicological awareness of historical style. He also says, as so many have done, the potentially limiting effects of year-round activity — of it under-rehearsed — and the loss of recognizable regional sounds under the aegis of landfills.

The orchestra over a long period. . . . In a blind audition, when you don't know anything about the player's background or studies, you risk losing that cohesion. "The musicians," says Thomas, "are very concerned. They are aware of this question of keeping their souls intact amid all the expansion of activity and income. They're aware that it is threatened. The worst thing that has happened to music is that there is no more off-season. Of course the musicians deserve the economic security, but it's just not possible to achieve an apocalyptic level of performance on a 52-week basis."

But if all this sounds pessimistic, a cheery voice from across the ocean suggests that it may all be nothing worse than a little bit of growing pains. Peter Jonas, long a Chicago Symphony Orchestra administrator and now in his second year running the English Na-

tional Opera, hails the 52-week contract: "It completes the institution."

"The orchestras will have to become more commercial," he says. "Yes, they are often marking time and filling up weeks in their summer seasons. Is it so bad? Art and finance are intertwined in America in a way that's more alive than in Europe; these resources in the U.S.A. create a tremendous strength that can preserve quality and free the musicians to do their work."

If the American symphony orchestra can draw on these strengths to define for itself a fresh role — perhaps a more modest one, preserving one part of our musical tradition in performances of artistic worth and vitality — the future may be bright. But if the orchestra's destiny is to be a crackjack unit of 100 well-trained employees, efficiently producing a known salable commodity for the culture market — the question of whether the financial challenges can be surmounted will no longer matter.

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ONESBURY



Torvill and Dean at the Winter Olympics

Newman and Cedeno in Cincinnati.

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27-12-85

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Unicom	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1.25	
IBM	150.00	149.00	149.00	+1.00	
Boeing	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00	
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00	
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00	
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00	
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00	
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00	
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00	
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1282.74	1282.74	1282.74	+1.25	
Trans	1282.74	1282.74	1282.74	+1.25	
Unif	1282.74	1282.74	1282.74	+1.25	
Comp	1282.74	1282.74	1282.74	+1.25	

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	1282.74	1282.74	+1.25		
Indus	1282.74	1282.74	+1.25		
Trans	1282.74	1282.74	+1.25		
Unif	1282.74	1282.74	+1.25		

Thursdays

NYSE

Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 6,250,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 7,380,000
Prev. consolidated close 97.92/2.83

Tables include the nationwide prices to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries			
Close	Prev.		
Advanced	2.00	2.00	
Declined	2.00	2.00	
Unchanged	2.00	2.00	
Volume up	2.00	2.00	
Volume down	2.00	2.00	

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Week	Year		
Composite	+0.17	+1.71	+1.71		
Indus	+0.17	+1.71	+1.71		
Trans	+0.17	+1.71	+1.71		
Unif	+0.17	+1.71	+1.71		

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Wickes	20.00	19.75	19.75	+1.25	
Amgen	20.00	19.75	19.75	+1.25	
Amgen	20.00	19.75	19.75	+1.25	
Amgen	20.00	19.75	19.75	+1.25	
Amgen	20.00	19.75	19.75	+1.25	

Dow Jones Bond Averages			
Close	Chg.		
Bonds	+0.05		
Utilities	+0.05		
Indus	+0.05		

NYSE Diaries			
Close	Prev.		
Advanced	2.00	2.00	
Declined	2.00	2.00	
Unchanged	2.00	2.00	
Volume up	2.00	2.00	
Volume down	2.00	2.00	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Dec. 24	Buy	Sell	Shrt		
Dec. 25	10,415	44,202	1,324		
Dec. 26	10,415	44,202	1,324		
Dec. 27	10,415	44,202	1,324		

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Indus	228.91	228.91	+0.15		
Utilities	114.00	114.00	+0.15		
Unif	228.91	228.91	+0.15		
Composite	228.91	228.91	+0.15		

AMEX Sales			
4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. cons. volume	
4,580,000	4,580,000	4,580,000	

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
242.04	242.22	242.04	+0.01		

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30%	14	14	AAR	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	ADG	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMC	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMR	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMT	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMX	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25

N.Y. Stocks Gain; Trading Light

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose Thursday in the slowest trading session of the year.
The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 7.34 to 1282.49.
Broader market indexes edged higher. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.28 to 119.53. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 0.51 to 207.65. The price of an average share rose nine cents.
Advances beat declines issues 4-3 ratio. Volume was 62.1 million shares, down from 78.3 million Tuesday.
"The market is wading through several cross currents," said Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern. Selling to establish losses for 1985 tax returns continues until Dec. 31, he noted.
Investors who benefited from the market's extraordinary move over the last few months have also taken some profits and are indulging in a long holiday, Mr. Ackerman said.
Another trend in an initial stage is some modestly bullish sentiment about secondary and tertiary stocks that did not follow the Dow to all-time highs.
"There may be some rotation into the secondary stocks as investors look for other opportunities," Mr. Ackerman said.
Warren Hall, senior vice president in charge of funds management at National City Bank in Cleveland, said the market was not stimulating much interest.
"Everyone's taking a holiday," Mr. Hall said. "They made their statements in early December and now that their portfolios are in shape, they are celebrating the holidays."

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30%	14	14	AMR	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMT	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMX	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25

High Tech Stocks that will Ride the Energy Rebound

By creating a third 1985 oil-price panic in early December, the OPEC ministers finally swept the light-crude and heating-oil markets so clean that Indigo technicians published a price-doubling projection squarely in the middle of the shakeout. We were also recommending accumulation of deeply underpriced Texaco as it became the last major oil stock to sag prior to what we feel will be a new five-year bull market in shares of explorers and drillers which commenced major corrections in late 1980 and finally attracted terminal public liquidation half a decade later. With a cyclical recovery of the energy market will come a resurgence of interest in technologies which ride the same tide — Floating Point in the array processors which are used in seismic tests, Perkin Elmer and Spectra Physics in lasers whose energy-related uses will proliferate until nuclear fusion is finally a usable technique. Our New Year's report will cover the field; and we'll be happy to add your name to our complimentary list upon receipt of the coupon.

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Gentlemen:
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30%	14	14	AMR	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMT	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMX	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25
30%	14	14	AMZ	2.18	9.2	12	22	22	22	22	22	+1.25

(Continued on Page 12)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

AF Increases Its Bid
for Union Carbide

led by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — GAF Corp., the ante in its effort to buy Carbide Corp., announced today a new offer of \$74 a share for the 90 percent of Union Carbide stock that it does not own.

Previously had bid \$68 for 48 million shares, which is 1.3 percent of Union Carbide's outstanding. The new offer would be valued at about \$5.1 billion. Union Carbide closed at \$71 a share, 5 cents, in New York Stock exchange trading Tuesday. GAF at \$66.50, up \$2, on the

Union Carbide's Danbury, Conn., headquarters, a man, Tom Sprick, said the firm had no comment on the GAF move.

Week, Union Carbide had bid the previous offer with a bid that it valued at \$85 a share in cash and \$65 in shares for 35 percent of its

Hitachi Sets Date
to Start in U.S.

OKYO — Hitachi Ltd. will be producing videotape recorders in the United States in June, a company spokesman said Thursday. Hitachi Consumer Products America Inc., the company's subsidiary, is installing assembly equipment at its color vision plant in Anaheim, Calif., at a cost of \$1.5 million. Initial output will be 300 videotape recorders a month, rising to 500,000 to 600,000 by 1990, the spokesman said.

will be Hitachi's third overseas assembly line, following already set up in West Germany and Britain. Hitachi is the first Japanese company to produce the recorders in the United States, but other makers have indicated intent to do so, the spokesman said.

Union Carbide said that if GAF, which already owns slightly more than 10 percent of Union Carbide stock, acquired more than 30 percent of Union Carbide shares, Union Carbide would increase the scope of its offer to include 70 percent of Union Carbide stock outstanding.

In a statement announcing its latest offer, GAF, a specialty chemicals and building materials maker based in Wayne, New Jersey, said it had already secured financing for \$3.75 billion of the \$5.1 billion that its newest bid would cost.

It said its investment banker, Drexel Burnham Lambert, is raising additional senior secured financing "and has provided GAF with a letter stating that it is highly confident that it will obtain the remaining funds necessary to complete the tender offer."

The GAF statement said fees relating to the initial \$3.75-billion financing amounted to more than \$32 million and that GAF had committed itself to paying additional related fees of \$16 million.

In a letter to Warren M. Anderson, Union Carbide's chairman and chief executive, GAF's chairman, Samuel J. Heyman, called on Union Carbide to drop its offer and accept a peaceful merger with GAF "in view of the plain fact that the GAF offer represents both a full price for Carbide shares and a superior alternative to your own exchange offer." (AP, UPI)

All Nippon
Buys Boeings

(Continued from Page 11)
ring components for the 747. It has also brought them into its "JT" project for a 150-seat plane intended as a competitor to the Airbus A-320.

Airbus Industrie, which has dominated the Asian market, recently won a \$1.2-billion order by Indian Airlines for 31 A-320 aircraft.

But the All Nippon decision is Airbus's second recent defeat in Japan. The national carrier, Japan Air Lines, chose the 767 over the European plane in September 1983.

On Thursday a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said the government was neutral in regard to the decision by All Nippon.

British, French to Develop
Rapid Modular Computer

PARIS — British and French interests have set up a three-year project to develop a modular computer able to handle 500 million operations a second, a French company involved in the project said Thursday.

The computer system, known as Supernode, has a development budget of about 70 million francs (\$9.1 million), according to the French company, Apsis.

It said the European Community's Esprit program, the European Strategic Program for Research and Development in Information Technology, would provide half the money.

Key to the Supernode project is a new integrated circuit by Immos International PLC, a subsidiary of Thorn EMI PLC. The circuit facilitates connection between calculating units.

Each module will have 16 processors, which are individual decentralized computers.

Applications will include image synthesis, computer-assisted design and management, and signal and image processing.

Other participants in the project are the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment and Southampton University in Britain, and Telford and Grenoble University in France.

Resisting Takeover, MidCon Wins
Court Order Against Chemical Bank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOMBARD, Ill. — MidCon Corp., trying to ward off a takeover attempt, said Thursday that it had obtained a temporary restraining order to prevent Chemical Bank of New York from disclosing confidential financial information about the natural gas supplier.

MidCon said Chemical Bank was the lead bank in providing financing for the \$2.7-billion takeover attempt, which was launched Dec. 16 by WB Partners, an affiliate of Wagner & Brown and Freeport-McMoRan Inc.

MidCon filed lawsuits in Illinois, Delaware and New York on Tuesday seeking a preliminary injunction blocking the takeover attempt.

The temporary restraining order against Chemical Bank, issued by a New York state court, covers information that Chemical obtained in May when MidCon was seeking financing to acquire United Energy Resources Inc., MidCon said in a statement. MidCon completed its \$1.1-billion takeover of United Energy two weeks ago.

The statement said the New York suit asserts that Chemical Bank used the information to evaluate the risk of backing loans to be used by WB Partners in the offer to buy MidCon's stock.

WB Partners has offered \$62.50 a share for each of MidCon's 41.5 million common shares outstanding. (AP, Reuters)

COMPANY NOTES

ACCOR, a French hotel group, and SARTL, a Compagnie Générale des Eaux property subsidiary, are planning a public offering for Centre National des Industries et des Techniques, which has about 4,800 square yards (4,000 square meters) of exhibition space outside Paris, an Accor spokesman said.

Bally Manufacturing Corp. has begun an offering of \$240 million in debt securities. In a prospectus filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, it said it plans to use up to \$145 million from the offering to acquire MGM Grand, a Nevada company that operates casino-hotels in Las Vegas and Reno.

Deutsche Bank AG, which is planning to buy the Flick group for \$3 billion Deutsche marks (nearly \$2 billion), has pledged to sell the Flick holdings within a year to third parties and not exercise any voting rights, the Federal Cartel Office said. It said it did not therefore object to the sale.

Lukens Inc. of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, said depressed oil and gas drilling and low prices for foreign steel plates will cause a fourth-quarter loss. The company provides engineering services, coats petroleum pipes and builds steel plates, materials-handling equipment, glass beads and highway safety products.

Ford, GM
Offer 7.9%
Financing

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. followed General Motors Corp. on Thursday in announcing cut-rate financing for several car and truck models through Feb. 22.

Ford and GM both said they would offer 7.9-percent financing for deliveries taken from existing inventories.

GM has been losing market share to Ford and Chrysler Corp. Its dealers have an 86-day backlog of unsold cars compared with the desired level of 60 days, according to Automotive News.

GM offered 7.7-percent financing in a campaign that ended in October. Chrysler currently has an 8.6-percent rate in effect for most of its smaller and midsize cars.

Ford has a 7.9-percent campaign in effect through Jan. 2 for 1985 and 1986 subcompact Escort, Lynx and EXP models.

The Ford financing announced Thursday applies that rate through Feb. 22 to all Tempo and Topaz models, Thunderbird and Cougar models with 3.8-liter V6 engines, Merkur XR4Ti models, F-150 4X2 trucks and Ranger 4X2 trucks.

GM said that among the cars covered by its 7.9-percent financing was the Chevrolet Nova, which has not been selling well.

Other vehicles included some models of the Chevrolet Cavalier and Celebrity; the Pontiac Fiero, Sunbird, 6000, Grand Prix and Bonneville; the Oldsmobile Cutlass Ciera and the Cutlass Supreme; Buick Somerset, Skylark and Century, and the Cadillac DeVille. Trucks include the Chevrolet El Camino and GMC Caballero.

Inflation Mars Brazilian Recovery

(Continued from Page 11)
new congress that will have the responsibility of reforming the constitution.

The political climate does not seem conducive to budget-cutting and austerity.

Mr. Fumero has called on businessmen and union leaders to agree to a temporary freeze in wages and prices while the government puts spending cuts into effect. However, business and labor have called on the government to cut spending before asking the private sector to make sacrifices.

Mr. Sarney has rejected "recessionary" austerity measures that would be required by the International Monetary Fund as a condition for refinancing the foreign debt. He favors an expansionary economic policy, even if present rates of inflation continue.

But growing inflation, which is widely feared because of the prospect of higher demand and loose fiscal management, threatens labor-management relations and the government's relations with both sectors.

Businessmen are opposed to paying higher taxes, even after a 12-percent rise in industrial output this year, because they say they need to make new investments to keep up with increased consumer demand and exports.

And workers in the big São Paulo industrial unions, now that they have tasted the fruits of economic recovery, are pushing for more gains, not less. The major unions want a reduction in the workweek, without a reduction in pay, from 48 to 40 hours. This is seen by the unions as a way of increasing employment.

Big Mineral Deposits Found

Indications of massive mineral deposits have been found in a large area of the south east Amazon basin, a senior government official

said Thursday, according to a United Press International report from Brasília.

Francisco Ferreira, director of the federal Carajas mining project, said geologists detected deposits of iron, copper, gold and tin in the southern Amazonian states of Pará and Maranhão.

"We will conduct further geological surveys which should confirm these deposits by the middle of next year," he said.

The new finds lie south of the

Carajas fields, which have proven reserves of 18 billion tons (16.2 billion metric tons) of iron ore, 80 million tons of manganese, 1 billion tons of copper and 40 million tons of bauxite, plus smaller deposits of gold, uranium and other valuable minerals.

Mr. Ferreira said initial surveys by a Japanese technical agency indicated a total mineral region of at least 86,000 square miles (220,000 square kilometers), establishing the southeast Amazon as one of the world's major ore reserves.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Dec. 26

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Paris		Close		Close		
Close Prev						
Alf. Lilland	426	417		Kubota	248	352
Alcatel	425.20	425.20		Kyocera	410	430
Am. Deposit	84	84		Mitsubishi Elec. Inds.	1330	1330
BP	107	107		Mitsubishi Elec. Works	150	150
Bombardier	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Heavy Inds.	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Motors	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Steel	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Trading	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Trust	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Finance	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Insurance	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Bank	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Securities	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Real Estate	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Development	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Construction	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Engineering	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Consulting	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Research	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Information	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Communication	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Transportation	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Energy	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Environment	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Social	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Cultural	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Educational	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Scientific	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Technological	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Industrial	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Commercial	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Financial	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Legal	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Medical	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Pharmaceutical	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Chemical	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Agricultural	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Livestock	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Aquatic	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Terrestrial	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Atmospheric	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Cosmic	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Subatomic	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Particle	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Nuclear	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Biological	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Botanical	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Zoological	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Geological	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Astronomical	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Meteorological	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Climatological	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Oceanological	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Limnological	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Ichthyological	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Malacological	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Conchological	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Molluscan	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Crustacean	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Arthropod	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Insect	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Spider	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Scorpion	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Centipede	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Millipede	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Tardigrade	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Mammal	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Bird	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Reptile	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Amphibian	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Fish	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Mollusk	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Echinoderm	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Cephalopod	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Annelid	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Nematode	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Protozoan	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Fungus	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Plant	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Animal	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Mineral	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Non-living	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Living	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Organic	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Inorganic	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Natural	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Artificial	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Synthetic	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Semi-synthetic	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Composite	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Hybrid	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Biocomposite	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Nanocomposite	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Micromaterial	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Biomaterial	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Smart Material	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Memory Material	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Shape Memory Alloy	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Piezoelectric Material	150	150
Boiseries	92	92		Mitsubishi Pyroelectric Material	150	150
Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Ferroelectric Material	150	150
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Boiseries	1575	1538		Mitsubishi Acoustostrictive Material	150	

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Organ Executives Switch Posts

Brenda Erdmann
National Herald Tribune

ON — Morgan Guaranty said two senior managers had switched posts in June.

ak said David Band, senior vice president in the bank's headquarters and head of undivided services group, was to move to London to become director of Morgan Guaranty Ltd., the bank's Euro-undivided and market.

May Jr., a senior vice president of the bank and manager of Morgan Guaranty London, will move to New York to take over from Mr. Band of the funding services.

Signal Inc., the U.S. international, said its formal unit, which was formed last month, had begun operations on a geographical basis. Allied-Signal International, said it had appointed J. Laroux as regional vice president for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He is based in its new position. The company had also named Ernest as regional vice president for Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

Wheelcor Corp., the U.S. heavy industrial plants, and William C. Chatman

managing director of its British-based subsidiary, Foster Wheeler Ltd. He succeeds Donald Newbold, who remains chairman of the unit. Mr. Chatman previously was director of the process plants division of Société Foster Wheeler Française, a Paris-based subsidiary.

National Westminster Bank PLC has named Roy Haines to the new post of group treasurer. He was treasurer and assistant general manager, international banking division.

Sogemin (Holdings) Ltd. has named David C. Biddell managing director and chairman of its subsidiary companies, succeeding Frank Gregory, who retired. Sogemin is the British arm of the Brussels-based group Société Générale des Minerais, which trades worldwide in minerals, metals and related products.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. of London said Michael Ledenburg, a director, would be general manager of the branch that its Schroder Securities (Japan) Co. unit has received permission to open in Tokyo.

Bank Julius Baer's head of research, Heinrich Looser, has been named chairman of the Swiss Society for Financial Analysts. He succeeds Michel Petriani of Fictet & Cie.

Merrill Lynch & Co., the New York-based securities firm that recently won a seat on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, has named John

A. Williams to the new post of president of Merrill Lynch Japan, a unit. Mr. Williams was senior vice president and director of worldwide equity trading for the parent.

Novo Industri A/S, the Danish biotechnology concern, said Kim A. Høeg, its executive vice president in charge of engineering and logistic functions, would leave the company at year's end. Novo said his functions would, until further notice, be assumed by the chief operating officer, Niels W. Holm.

GTE Corp. said it has named Arsen der Mandersloot to head the new Tactical Systems division of its Government Systems unit. He was assistant general manager of GTE's Communication Systems unit. Tactical Systems will produce communications equipment under a \$4.3-billion U.S. Army contract recently won with Paris-based Thomson-CSF.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co. of San Francisco said Ira Michael Heyman, chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, has been named to its board. He succeeds L.W. Lane Jr., who left to become U.S. ambassador to Australia.

Westpac Banking Corp. of Sydney said its managing director, R.J. White, had agreed to continue in that post for two years beyond his normal retirement in October 1986.

Exel Group PLC, the information and communications group, has opened a representative office in Brussels and appointed Mark Hynes as manager.

New Stock Exchange Opens In Turkey, First in 60 Years

ISTANBUL — Turkey's first stock exchange in more than 60 years was opened here Thursday by Deputy Prime Minister I. Kaya Erden.

The new trading floor for securities is part of a plan drawn up by the government to regulate capital markets.

Twenty-five banks, nine brokerage houses and two individual brokers are licensed to operate.

The exchange's chairman, Muharrem Karali, said rules for admission as a broker and for trading of shares were very strict, in reaction to a market crash in 1982.

That summer, Turkey's leading brokerage house, Karali, collapsed because of the default of some borrowers. The collapse brought down three small banks, whose certificates of deposit Karali was selling.

The government set up a capital markets commission in Ankara and drew up strict rules for market operations.

Brokers did not anticipate extensive trading in the new exchange. No shares were traded Thursday. They said that because of the family ownership of most big Turkish industrial companies, not many shares reach the marketplace.

Although there are more than 600 companies registered at the exchange, only 40 to 50 of them were previously traded through the brokers' offices.

Mr. Karali urged the government to do more to encourage companies to issue shares and people to buy them.

Turkish brokers do most of their business in bonds.

Government and private-sector bonds issued in the first 10 months of this year totaled 469 billion liras (about \$820 million).

Peru's Threat On Oil Assets

(Continued from Page 11)

"Only if an agreement favorable to the national interest" were reached. Otherwise, he said, the state-run Petroperu will take over the companies' oil exploration and production activities.

Mr. Garcia set a deadline of midnight Thursday for the companies to accept the conditions.

He said the companies also would have to agree to share exploitation of new oil deposits with Petroperu, as well as to build pipelines and to keep profits under 50 percent of their per-barrel sales price.

In New York, a spokesman for Occidental said late Thursday that he had no detailed word on how the talks were progressing.

"Negotiations are continuing," the spokesman said. He declined to elaborate. (AP, Reuters, WP)

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Mixed in U.S. Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar closed mixed to slightly weaker in U.S. trading Thursday in what traders termed the dullist day of the year. Dealers said that commercial, year-end position-squaring was the main feature of the post-Christmas session and was confined to odd orders.

"We're still involved with holiday markets, and activity is at extremely low levels," said Gary Drosch, senior money market analyst with the Chicago commodities brokerage G.H. Miller & Co.

In New York, the dollar ended at 2.5030 DM, down marginally from Tuesday's close of 2.5080; at 202.75 yen, down from 202.90; at 7.6800 French francs, unchanged; and at 2.1030 Swiss francs, down from 2.1070. The British pound rose to \$1.4275 from \$1.4260.

All European markets except Paris remained closed for the holiday. There, the U.S. currency was fixed at midday at 7.7125 French francs, up from 7.6940 on Tuesday. In later trading in Paris on Thursday, the franc strengthened to 7.6800 to the dollar.

New York dealers said the dollar traded in a narrow range between 2.5030 and 2.5070 DM throughout the session, hitting the lower rate after the Federal Reserve injected reserves into the banking system with four-day system repurchase agreements.

"The only important news was the Fed's four-day repo, but some

people think even that was a technical move to ease year-end pressures," a bank trader said.

Meanwhile, the Canadian dollar remained on the defensive on both technical and fundamental grounds, dealers said. The Canadian currency fell in New York to \$1.4000 against its U.S. cousin from \$1.3990 Tuesday, after hovering above the key \$1.40-level throughout the day.

Dealers pegged the dollar's near-term trading range at \$1.4000 to \$1.4030 and said it would likely fall further to about \$1.4100.

Lower Canadian interest rates and declining prices for commod-

ities that Canada exports, including oil, lumber and minerals, continued to hurt the Canadian unit, analysts said.

In earlier trading in Tokyo, meanwhile, the dollar rose slightly to 202.91 yen from Tuesday's close of 202.60 after the Governor of the Bank of Japan, Satoshi Sumita, said in a television interview that the yen's exchange value has "reached a reasonable level."

Mr. Sumita, who made the remark during an interview with a reporter of the Japan Broadcasting Corp., did not refer to a specific dollar/yen level.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Having a High-Tech Christmas

(Continued from Page 11)

electronic medium for storing and manipulating information. It now costs about as much to "print" a chip as it does a newspaper.

"The drop in the cost of microprocessors pretty much made this all possible," said Mr. Wozniak, who built the Apple computer — and the personal computer industry — around these low-cost silicon chips.

A new company of Nolan Bushnell, co-founder of Atari Corp., has found a way to use silicon to make teddy bears talk, or at least mumble, in response to questions and conversation.

Ron Miller is the designer of the popular toy A.G. Bear for the company, Axlon. He said that inside the bear is a microphone connected to a chip that converts sound waves into a computer series of binary digits.

The catch is that the chip doesn't digitize every single sound. Instead, it "subsamples" the sound it hears. Then it plays back that sample through its amplifier.

Meanwhile, advances in liquid crystal display technologies — display media that allow crystals to create high-resolution color — have made lightweight, low-cost and hand-held television sets a consumer reality.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Stock D.V. Yld. 30% High Low 3 P.M. CLOS

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Economic Indexes Improve in 7 Major Nations

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Leading economic indexes in seven of the world's nine major industrialized countries are strengthening, a signal that growth forecasts may have to be revised upward, a business-research organization reported Thursday.

The Conference Board said the index of the United States, which had shown almost no growth three months ago, increased to an annual rate of 4 percent in December.

The strongest rate was Australia's at 13 percent, the same as in September, followed by Taiwan at 10 percent, compared with 6 percent three months ago.

Italy was at 9 percent, a 1-percent-point increase; West Germany 8 percent, up from 7 percent; and Canada 7 percent, up from 5 percent. France's rate was 5 percent, a 1-percent-point drop, but the board said the figure was still strong compared with France's 1969-70 growth rate of 4 percent.

The major exceptions were Japan, where the annual rate weakened from 9 percent to 1 percent, and Britain, which dropped from 2 percent to minus 1 percent, the board said in a statement summarizing the survey.

It defined the leading index as a measurement projecting the future direction of the economy, based on a broad selection of major indicators.

Taken in total, the annual index for all nine countries amounted to 5 percent in December, compared with 4 percent in September.

"While the latest gains are moderate in most countries, the economic signs are now better than generally expected," Edgar R. Fiedler, the board's economic counselor, said in the summary. "If current trends continue, most economic forecasts may well have to be revised upward."

The summary said the economic-performance indexes in the nine countries, which track current economic conditions, continue to advance but the pace remains slow with the exception of Australia's index of 10 percent.

Japan's performance index has slowed from 3 percent to 1 percent, the summary said. The Japanese economy has been sharply affected by the rapid appreciation of the yen.

Founded in 1916, the Conference Board is a New York-based group that conducts research and publishes studies on business economics and management experience.

Some figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual distributions based on the latest declaration.

—dividend rate (cents/100)

—annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend/100

—dividend declared or sold in preceding 12 months/100

—dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-resident tax

—dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend

—dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting

—dividend declared or sold this year, on accumulative basis with dividends in arrears

—new issue in the next 27 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading

—next day delivery

—dividend declared or sold in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend

—stock split. Dividend begins with date of split

—sales

—dividend held in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date

—new yearly high

—trading halted

—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

—when issued

—with warrants

—ex-dividend or ex-rights

—ex-distribution

—without warrants

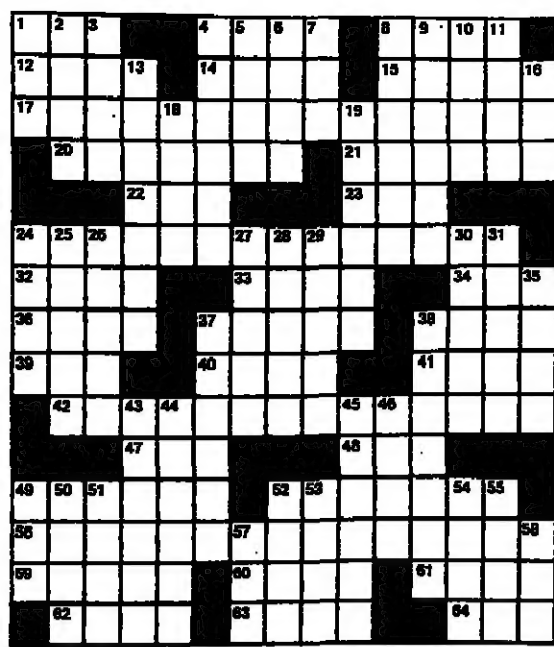
—ex-dividend and sales in full

—yield

—sales in full

The Global Newspaper.





ACROSS

1 Part of an ellipse
4 Kind of house
8 Little type
12 Burden
14 Ambiance
15 Bucket wheel
17 Start of an epigram
20 Uses
21 Exercises an option
22 Type of meal
23 Actor Hinkles
24 Epigram: Part II
32 Cut
33 Tommy of Broadway
34 Erode
36 Get rid of
37 Prohibit
38 Hard to come by
39 Augsburg article
40 Single
41 Some are liberal
42 Epigram: Part III
47 Onassis
48 Year in the reign of Claudius I
49 Memorable Dodge manager

DOWN

52 Leaky radiator remedy, e.g.
56 End of epigram
58 Jack
60 Frat quarters, sometimes
61 Down Under bird
62 Free spirit
63 Is obliged
64 Stake

1 "The Greatest"
2 Teased
3 Preform state
4 "House of Flowers"
5 A nephew of Donald Duck
6 Grapes
7 French winter report
8 Kind of computer
9 Like some drinks
10 Skater-cyclist
11 Funny one
13 Testified
16 Belgian commune
18 Rembrandt's "The Nobleman"

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW CAN SOMETHING THAT TAKES SO LONG TO GET HERE BE OVER SO FAST?"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CONIT
SUBGO
THROYF
DUMEGS

WHAT MOST VACATIONERS SEEM TO BE THESE DAYS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: "O-C-C-I-D-E-N-T"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SNACK ELITE ORPHAN BELLOW. Answer: Success in life often depends on beaktons, not this—WISHBONE.

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	17	10	12	18	11	19	12
Amsterdam	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Athens	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Berlin	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Bombay	28	21	24	31	24	32	25
Buenos Aires	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Calcutta	28	21	24	31	24	32	25
Cairo	28	21	24	31	24	32	25
Cardiff	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Chennai	28	21	24	31	24	32	25
Copenhagen	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Dakar	28	21	24	31	24	32	25
Dhaka	28	21	24	31	24	32	25
Dublin	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Edinburgh	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Helsinki	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Hong Kong	28	21	24	31	24	32	25
London	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Los Angeles	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Madras	28	21	24	31	24	32	25
Manchester	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Moscow	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Munich	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Nairobi	28	21	24	31	24	32	25
Paris	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Peking	28	21	24	31	24	32	25
Rangoon	28	21	24	31	24	32	25
Rio de Janeiro	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Rome	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Sao Paulo	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Shanghai	28	21	24	31	24	32	25
Stockholm	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Sydney	14	7	10	18	11	19	12
Taipei	28	21	24	31	24	32	25
Tokyo	28	21	24	31	24	32	25
Yokohama	28	21	24	31	24	32	25

FRIDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNELS: Moderate. FRANKFURT: Showers. TEMPE: 3-14. LOS ANGELES: Partly cloudy. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. PHOENIX: Partly cloudy. PORTLAND: Partly cloudy. SAN FRANCISCO: Partly cloudy. SEATTLE: Partly cloudy. SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy. SYDNEY: Partly cloudy. TAIPEI: Partly cloudy. TOKYO: Partly cloudy. WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. YOKOHAMA: Partly cloudy.

A Selection of Noteworthy Nonfiction Books Published in 1985

Following is a selection of nonfiction books reviewed in The New York Times since the Christmas issue of 1984. Quoted comments are from The Book Review.

Autobiography and Biography

ALONG WITH YOUTH: Hemingway, the Early Years. By Peter Griffin. (Oxford) A "wonderful and intimate book" that "brings to life the young Hemingway with all his charm, vitality, good looks [and] passionate dedication to writing."

BRIGHAM YOUNG: American Moses. By Leonard J. Arrington. (Knopf) "Replaces older, badly flawed biographies and gives readers as good a picture as they are likely to get of the man who assumed leadership" of the Mormons in 1844.

CAVOUR. By Denis Mack Smith. (Knopf) An "extraordinary saga of the life of the man who more than anyone else brought about the unification of Italy in 1861."

CHAPLIN: His Life and Art. By David Robinson. (McGraw-Hill) The Times of London film critic's "account of Chaplin's career as filmmaker, actor, director, writer, husband, producer, composer, lover and tycoon is... certainly the major biography thus far."

THE DANGEROUS SUMMER. By Ernest Hemingway. (Scribner) A posthumously edited version of Hemingway's 1959 account (parts were published in Life in 1960) of a summer-long duel between Spain's two leading matadors.

FDR. By Ted Morgan. (Simon & Schuster) This "one-volume biography" provides "a fascinating three-dimensional portrait" of "a great man with human frailties."

GIACOMETTI. By James Lord. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux) A "fascinating" gossip biography that shows that the Swiss sculptor was "one of the few artists of our time to lead a life, rather than a career, and to pursue art as a religion as well as a vocation."

HENRY JAMES: A Life. By Leon Edel. (Harper & Row) A one-volume condensation and revision of the author's five-volume work, "one of the most ambitious of modern life histories."

IVY: The Life of I. Compton-Burnett. By Hillary Spurling. (Knopf) The reclusive British novelist Ivy Compton-Burnett died in 1969. This "voluntarily" biography is "intelligent, richly detailed, warm and sympathetic."

OUR THREE SELVES: The Life of Radclyffe

Hall. By Michael Baker. (Morrow) A "fine new biography" of the "well-regarded middle-brow" British novelist and lesbian advocate.

ROBERT CAPA: A Biography. By Richard Whelan. (Knopf) "As portrayed in Richard Whelan's fact-packed, fast-paced biography," Robert Capa "was a lovable libertine who became the world's greatest war photographer."

THE TRUE CONFESSIONS OF AN ALBINO TERRORIST. By Breyten Breytenbach. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux) The political and literary memoirs of the "pre-eminent living Afrikaans poet," who spent seven years in a South African prison.

T. S. ELIOT: A Life. By Peter Ackroyd. (Simon & Schuster) Given the fact that Peter Ackroyd was not allowed to quote from the poet's unpublished works and letters and was limited to what he could quote from Eliot's published works, this is "as good a biography as we have any right to expect."

WALLACE STEVENS: A Mythology of Self. By Milton J. Bates. (University of California) A "comprehensive biographical study" that "documents how the poet's life ran a soberly determined course worthy of his most solid Pennsylvania-Dutch ancestor."

WOMAN IN THE CRESTED KIMONO: The Life of Shibusue Eiichi and Her Family Drawn from Mori Oga's "Shibusue Chusai." By Edwin McClellan. (Yale) Mori Oga's "Shibusue Chusai" (1916) is the "chronicle of a scholarly doctor who lived in the last decades of a modern Japan" and who died in 1858. Edwin McClellan focuses on the life of one character in the book — Shibusue Eiichi, "a remarkable woman" who was Chusai's fourth wife and who outlived him by 26 years.

History

BRIBES. By John T. Noonan Jr. (Macmillan) This history of bribery from ancient times to the present is also concerned with "morals, religious doctrine and literary criticism."

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE MIDDLE EAST 1945-1951: Arab Nationalism, the United States, and Postwar Imperialism. By Wm. Roger Louis. (Oxford) "Based on a staggering amount of recently released official and private papers," this "magnificent and comprehensive" book "unravels with compelling detail the way in which the British 'official mind' engaged in [an] imperial and strategic juggling act, as it sought to preserve national interests."

EAGLE AGAINST THE SUN: The American War With Japan. By Ronald Spector. (Free Press) Demon-

strating "depth, breadth and careful scholarship," this history is the "most concise and comprehensive account so far of the Pacific war from the American point of view."

THE FALL OF SAIGON: Scenes From the Sudden End of a Long War. By David Butler. (Simon & Schuster) "Imitating the format employed... in 'Is Paris Burning?'" David Butler "presents some extraordinary vignettes from what he aptly describes as the Feline-like atmosphere" of South Vietnam as the Communists took over in 1975.

GERMAN BIG BUSINESS AND THE RISE OF HITLER. By Henry Ashby Turner Jr. (Oxford) This "absorbing" account of "the personal and financial links" between German business and Nazism argues that "big-business money was of marginal importance to the rapidly expanding Hitler movement."

HEART OF EUROPE: A Short History of Poland. By Norman Davies. (Oxford) The author of "God's Playground: A History of Poland" has written a work with "sweep, a rare analytical depth and a courageous display of... personal convictions."

A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE: Settings and Rituals. By Spiro Kostof. (Oxford) "A magnificent guided tour through mankind's architecture from prehistoric caves to the extension of Harvard University's Fogg Museum."

THE LONG MARCH: The Untold Story. By Harrison E. Salisbury. (Cornelia & Michael Bessie/Harper & Row) An "engrossing and revealing" re-creation of the Chinese Red Army's 1934-35 Long March by a former New York Times foreign correspondent.

THE SOONG DYNASTY. By Sterling Seagrave. (Harper & Row) The lives and times of Charlie Soong's three sons and three daughters, who "carved out a permanent niche in the steamy politics of the Chinese republic in the years from its founding in 1911 to its fall in 1949."

Current Affairs and Social Comment

AFRICA: The People and Politics of an Emerging Continent. By Stanford J. Ungar. (Simon & Schuster) "This thoughtful safari through sub-Saharan Africa... generally maps out the history and salient modern features of the place with cool clarity and without dogma or pontification."

THE BUTTON: The Pentagon's Strategic Command and Control System. By Daniel Ford. (Simon & Schuster) Drawing "attention to some fundamental problems of nuclear strategy," the author introduces

"the layman to the world of radar, surveillance, satellites and nuclear command posts."

FINAL CUT: Dreams and Disaster in the Making of "Heaven's Gate." By Steven Bach. (Morrow) A "readable and enlightening" account of the movie business in general, and the \$34-million film fiasco in particular, that would itself make a good movie.

FUNNY MONEY. By Mark Singer. (Knopf) "A down-and-dirty look at the people who fed off the boom in oil and gas exploration" in the late 1970s and the collapse of the Penn Square bank.

HOLY DAYS: The World of a Hasidic Family. By Lis Harris. (Summit) A "beautiful portrait" of an ultra-Orthodox Jewish family from Crown Heights, Brooklyn, told "with precision and elegance."

ILLITERATE AMERICA. By Jonathan Kozol. (Doubleday) A passionate yet "carefully documented" examination of the plight of "60 million illiterate and semiliterate American adults."

THE MANTLE OF THE PROPHET: Religion and Politics in Iran. By Roy Mottahedeh. (Simon & Schuster) A work of "reconciliation and reflection," this book rises above "the current feud between Iran and the West [and] leaves open the possibility of a world beyond one of rage and bitterness."

NICARAGUA: Revolution in the Family. By Shirley Christian. (Random House) "Very much a reporter's book," this study of what happened in revolutionary Nicaragua, by a Pulitzer Prize-winner, now a reporter for The New York Times, focuses on American policy and missed opportunities.

THE PENTAGON AND THE ART OF WAR: The Question of Military Reform. By Edward M. Luttwak. (Simon & Schuster) "The author, a hawkish advocate of increased defense spending but nonetheless a severe critic of the military establishment, makes a persuasive case for radical and fundamental reform" of the U.S. military.

SO FAR FROM GOD: A Journey to Central America. By Patrick Marham. (Elizabeth Sifton/Viking) "A book of travels... reflecting the whims and incidents" experienced by a British reporter who wandered overland down California, through Mexico and into Central America."

WAITING: The Whites of South Africa. By Vincent Carapazza. (Random House) This account of the anthropologist author's encounters with white South Africans in a small country town in 1980-81 is "insightful into the processes of deception and self-deception."

BOOKS

AROUND THE WORLD ON HOT AIR & TWO WHEELS

By Malcolm Forbes. 271 pages. \$24.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Christopher Buckley

HERE comes Malcolm Forbes roaring into his chateau at the head of a pack of black-leather-suited bikers wearing "CAPITALIST TOOLS" colors and hell bent for foie gras. There goes Malcolm Forbes in a whoosh of propane, heaven bent in a hot-air balloon the shape and approximate size of the chateau.

A reporter once asked Forbes for the secret of his success. His answer: "Hard work, imagination, perseverance and a father who left me the \$100 million." Malcolm Forbes is a gullible, happy man, and, to judge from this book — a coffee-table adventure book written with a half dozen or so of his bike-and-balloon companions — he is also very good company on the road and in the air. There is something winning about a hugely rich man who is at peace with himself and humanity and who likes to have fun on the grand scale.

He owns, aside from Forbes magazine and the chateau in Normandy, estates more or less all over the world, including an island in Fiji. He also owns a DC-9, a yacht large enough to invade the Falkland Islands, and a huge collection of works by Fabergé. And 30 motorcycles. He picked up that particular bug when he was 48 (he's now 66), and promptly became an enthusiast. This book is perhaps the only place you will find it argued that motorcycles can increase human life expectancy — and Forbes is probably the only person who could make it sound convincing.

Sometime later he picked up ballooning — in a big way, characteristically, since Forbes does not do things in a small way. Described and photographed in this book are his trips across the United States, through Europe, Russia, China and the Middle and Far East.

He likes firsts. In 1973, a year after his first ascent, he became the first man to cross the United States by hot-air balloon. It took just over a month. He landed, somewhat ingloriously, in the freezing water of Chesapeake Bay. Two years later he almost became the first to cross from California to Europe by helium balloon. It was a grand undertaking. One reads the account of the nearly disastrous launch

with gratitude that the mission floundered on the tarmac and not at 40,000 feet.

That left the problem of what next to do first, so he set his sights on a motorcycle caravan of his friends through the Soviet Union, in 1979. It had never been done, or at least not since World War II, for the simple reason that the Soviet Union had not permitted it. So Forbes made the first of many calls to Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum and chum of Leonid Brezhnev, and the thing was done, faster than you can say "The capitalists will fight among themselves for the privilege of selling us the rope with which to hang them."

In the Soviet Union the Capitalist Tools encountered lies, bugged hotel rooms, body odor, slow showers and peanuts to Stalin, according to the book. The one bright spot came when their motorcycle tour-crew were jammed open and robbed in Red Square in broad daylight while they were inside the Kremlin, admiring the Fabergés. Having made a tally, Forbes's son Bob announced, "I'm afraid they've got us by one egg, Dad."

Another call to Hammer produced a China opening. No one had ever ballooned and motorcycled there. "Firstness is always fun," says Forbes, "and it's the one record that no one else can break." But in China the Tools were presented with a dilemma: Their consummate-gracious hosts would not allow the balloon, embassies with FOREIGN MAGAZINE HALLS CHINA-U.S. FRIENDSHIP, to fly unattended. It was all right to float it above a stadium, but it had to be tied.

Forbes, however, contrived to have the tether slip, and off he went, to the great consternation of Mr. Chen, their guide. He landed not far away, in the middle of an artillery base, where he was greeted not as an incoming bomb but as a welcome curiosity. Let Mr. Chen be sent off to be re-educated. Forbes explained his intention in a toast that night to the minister of sport and culture: "It wasn't to be naughty or unfriendly. It was to demonstrate the sport of ballooning. A balloon is not meant to be tied down. It's part of the wind. It's a beautiful thing to see — if you're not with the security section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs."

As one who can claim to have helped introduce the Frisbee to China two years after President Richard M. Nixon's first visit, I sympathize with Forbes about the value of this kind of diplomacy. Balloons are inherently friendly. That might not stop the Russians from shooting one down, but to most of the world they are objects of gaiety and pleasure, borne gracefully and silently by the wind. "There isn't anybody who doesn't love a balloon," says one of the Forbes gang drifting over the French countryside, waving back at the children who have come out to see the extraordinary thing above.

The crowds that came out to see the yellow sphinx-shaped balloon over Cairo, the 240-foot-high balloon replicas of Pakistan's independence monument and the giant elephant balloon over Thailand must have sensed that a nation capable of producing a man of such gestures is friendly and decent and good-willed. Forbes is to be congratulated for that as well as for having produced such a delightful book.

Christopher Buckley, author of "Steaming to Bamboola" and the forthcoming "The White House Mess," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACHED RAMP BALM
SHANE USER AREA
TOPOTHENORMING
APPLIER TAKETO
VALER KLEM SOO
LOD ETHNICAL
ARAB REIST AGAL
MAYO ACT MORO
ALSO IRKED POMP
BANTERED DYE
RIA LAHR LOAN
ANSELW SALLIES
DANSEARLYLIGHT
INAT SHOO OCHRE
OENO SABB PETER

12/27/85

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South was given the opportunity to demonstrate his considerable skill in card play. North's four no-trump bid was natural, and the response was an acceptance that showed one ace.

The club lead was won in the dummy and two top spades were cashed, maneuvering the bad split. It was now tempting to cash the ace and king of diamonds, hoping for a good break in that suit, but that would have been fatal as the cards lie. Instead, South continued spades, conceding a trick to the jack. East returned

a club to the ace, and the play of the heart jack forced West to cover with the queen. Dummy won with the king, leaving this position:

NORTH
♠ A Q 8 5
♥ A K 2
♦ A 6
♣ Q 2

EAST
♠ 7 6 2
♥ Q J 7 3
♦ Q J 2
♣ 4

WEST
♠ 10 8 7
♥ Q J 3
♦ Q J 2
♣ 4

SOUTH
♠ 10 8 5
♥ 9 8 7 5 2
♦ A 3
♣ K 8 7 5

North and South were vulnerable. The bids: West: 1NT, 2NT, 3NT, 4NT, 5NT, 6NT, 7NT, 8NT, 9NT, 10NT, 11NT, 12NT, 13NT, 14NT, 15NT, 16NT, 17NT, 18NT, 19NT, 20NT, 21NT, 22NT, 23NT, 24NT, 25NT, 26NT, 27NT, 28NT, 29NT, 30NT, 31NT, 32NT, 33NT, 34NT, 35NT, 36NT, 37NT, 38NT, 39NT, 40NT, 41NT, 42NT, 43NT, 44NT, 45NT, 46NT, 47NT, 48NT, 49NT, 50NT, 51NT, 52NT, 53NT, 54NT, 55NT, 56NT, 57NT, 58NT, 59NT, 60NT, 61NT, 62NT, 63NT, 64NT, 65NT, 66NT, 67NT, 68NT, 69NT, 70NT, 71NT, 72NT, 73NT, 74NT, 75NT, 76NT, 77NT, 78NT, 79NT, 80NT, 81NT, 82NT, 83NT, 84NT, 85NT, 86NT, 87NT, 88NT, 89NT, 90NT, 91NT, 92NT, 93NT, 94NT, 95NT, 96NT, 97NT, 98NT, 99NT, 100NT.

The play of the spade nine now ruined West. He parted reluctantly with a heart, and

